

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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No. 884.—VOL. XX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

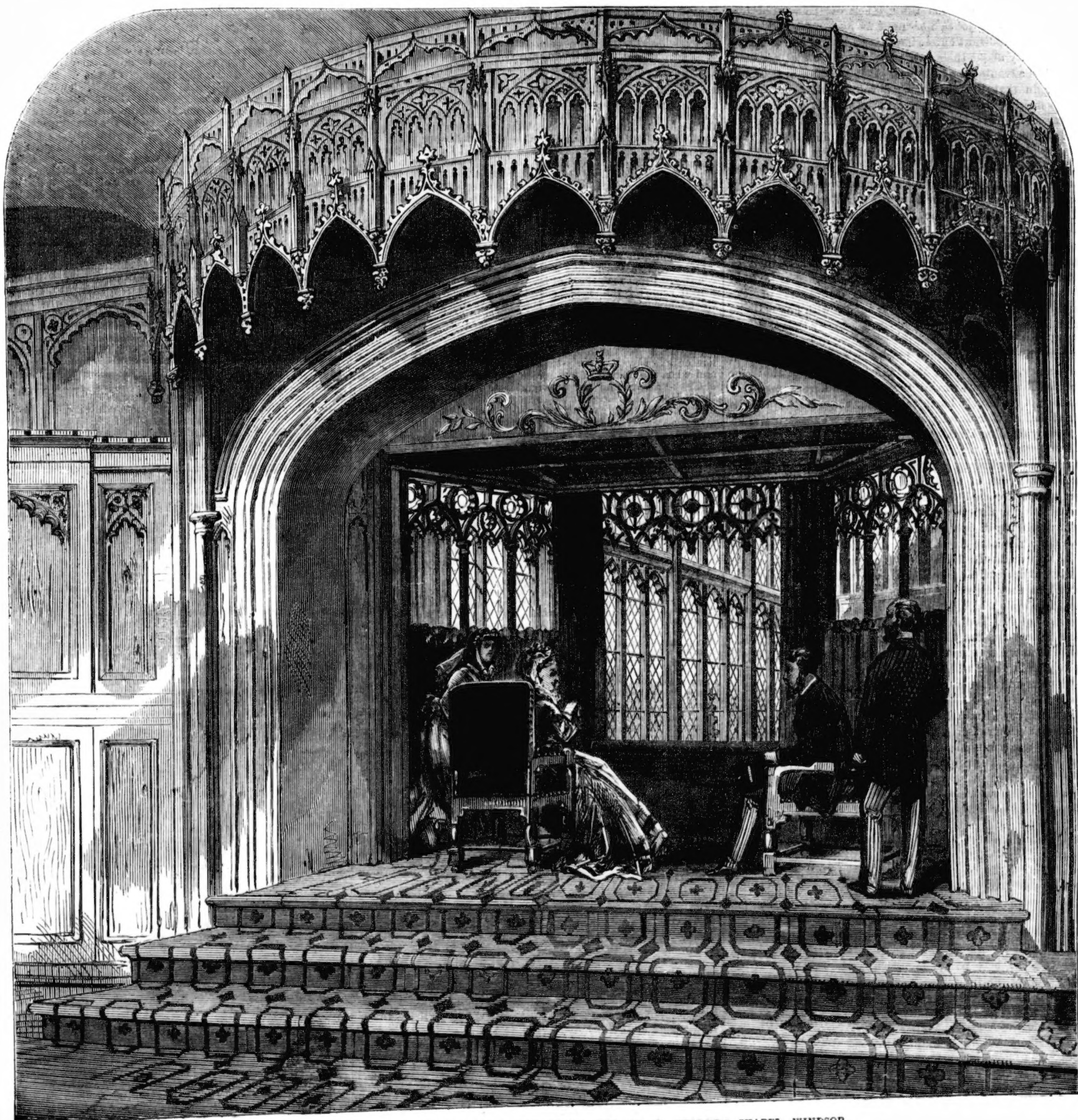
PRICE 3D.

ENGLAND AND THE WORLD.

THE stability of our institutions is a phrase of self-congratulation frequent on the lips of public speakers and in the writings of publicists. Whatever value it may carry as representing a fact, or whatever drawbacks may attend the fact represented, we can hardly help its coming to the surface at the present moment. While France is uneasy, between Monarchy, Republicanism, and Bonapartism—while such a simple matter as the revival of Victor Hugo's great

play of "Ruy Blas" has been making even sober citizens afraid of a public disturbance, just because it contains allusions capable of sudden political application—we are on the eve of what must be called a great public pageant of loyalty, such as only a people pretty much at ease could think of carrying out. While in unsettled France the state of feeling in the army is a subject of uncomfortable speculation, here in England we have, in connection with a public ceremony which assumes a settled and

trusted basis of political action, no graver anxiety than that of preventing little boys from climbing up the Venetian masts and damaging the ornaments. In no pharisaic spirit, we may surely thank Heaven, with the Laureate, that "we are a people yet," and that this is a land in which "freedom broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent"—or, at least, if we substitute for his word "slowly" (though at the sacrifice of the rhythm) the word securely, we shall find the language quite unobjectionable. We may and do



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE ROYAL PEW IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.



wish sometimes that freedom would broaden a little faster, but it is our instinct to be ready to sacrifice a little speed for safety's sake.

But we cannot do better in the hour of prosperity than to take the chance it affords us of setting our house in order with ease and forecast. And we, too, have our troubles. Nor can it be doubted that much of the loyalty of Englishmen is of pinchbeck material—a thing chiefly of self-esteem, parade, and fussiness. If many of us look upon the Crown chiefly as a national rallying-point, and value historic traditions and institutions mainly on account of what can be got out of them for present and future good, others will on Tuesday next be, at the bottom of their hearts, thinking of the Sovereign and the Prince of Wales merely as portions of the equipage of English "consequence;" pretty much as the vulgar rich think of *my* coach, *my* governess, *my* house and grounds. It is natural for us to delight in a splendid show that is about to come off, and to be pleased with whatever pledge of internal security it may suggest to us. We may feel, too, some honest pride as Britons in the good-nature that seems to run through the preparations for the event, and even in the air of half-indifference with which it is our nature to throw off these "monster" affairs. The elder Rothschild related to Fowell Buxton how he had, by way of jest, once given a beggar a guinea, and he added, "I advise you to give a beggar a guinea sometimes; it is very amusing." That is exactly our way with even important national pageants. We are rich, we have plenty of rough energy; and we affect not to think much of it, after all.

Here, indeed, our witty neighbours and friends on the Continent may interpose to observe that they have their revenge, for that our performances in this line are not matters that any one can think much of. We need not grudge them this joke; nor need we hesitate to make the much more important admission that there is a generous and fiery mobility about their own political and social methods which has advantages of its own. It has been said over and over again that France is the "devoted" of the nations—always making self-sacrificing experiments for the good of the rest of the world. It has been insisted that not only in the programme of the first French Revolution, but in that of every other revolt in France, there has been an accent of universality that amounts to religiousness. While the patriotic German is sworn to the cause of a united Germany, the French rebel, whatever he wants for France, founds his scheme of action on the "rights of man." This may pass for truth, though it be liable to some deduction from the fact that when it comes to a push other nations find that they hear more of *la France* than of "man," and that, whichever party in France gets hold of power, there happen mysterious evolutions of the harshest egotism, such as can never square with any catholic or universal idea. It is not too much to say that the egotistical resignation of Thiers, not long ago, did much to precipitate the difficulties which now seem to lie in the path of his country, and whether Monarchists, or Bonapartists, or nominal Republicans win in the almost ludicrous race now running, it is scarcely harsh to say that there is little chance of rest and regular development for France except under an autocracy of some kind.

But that rash generalisation which found favour with certain hasty doctrinaires, who wrote or spoke under the immediate impressions of the late French defeats—a generalisation which declared that the part of the Latin races was played out for the present—was evidently a mistake. The ultimate vitality of Spain and Italy has been severely tested; both countries have stood the strain, and from both much is to be expected. In both there is a remarkable outbreak of new literature, social and political; and a fusion of "the Latin races," as they are called, for ends of political self-furtherance, is a topic which gathers as it goes. For some time these theories of Pan-Teutonism, Pan-Slavism, and the like, will have their way, but they will not be able to resist the advance of a wider science of nations or of races than is yet quite popular, and will all be absorbed at last in generalisations more extensive and yet less threatening to the peace of the world.

In Germany Bismarck still wins, upon the Education question, and otherwise. Everywhere the "Ultramontane" cause, to use a roughly-descriptive phrase, is either lost or losing. A late Pastoral Letter of Archbishop Manning contains these very, very remarkable words:—"The golden period of religious unity"—we know what that phrase means from his lips—"has been lost—we fear, never to return. We are now in a period, not golden, indeed, because of our multiplied dissensions; but it may be called a silver age, because the animosities of the past are allayed, and the penal laws which dishonoured our statute-book have been blotted out." We hope these words will go through Europe, and be put to their proper use—though that be a use which Dr. Manning did not contemplate.

In essentials, the Alabama question has not moved an inch; but with the lapse of time we have all learned how decisively the best public opinion of Europe is against the admission of indirect claims; and this is a great point gained. Yet it is every day becoming clearer that a strong case (to put it no higher and no lower) can be made for the belief that the Americans originally understood the bases of the Treaty of Washington in the sense put upon them by England. The American press, at all events, had its eyes open, and if General Schenck did not know the truth it was because he shut his when he ought to have been wide awake. It would not say much for the prospects of international arbitration if the theory were proved which has found

spokesmen (even among Americans, we believe)—namely, that the United States knew, and know, perfectly well their own "little game," and are only making this stand upon indirect losses just as a shopkeeper asks more than he will get or is willing to take. But we will certainly not fall back upon so discreditable an assumption as that. There will be no war with America, and there are no distinct signs that Lord Northbrook will have, in India, to deal with any greater political difficulties than were met by his forerunner, Lord Mayo; but we cannot do better than employ our time of prosperity in taking care of ourselves, and everywhere fortifying our interests in relation to the rest of the world. Though the principles on which our recent Colonial policy has been based are sound, it can hardly be affirmed that our Colonial relations have, so to speak, the complexion of perfect, full-blooded health. It strikes us, too, that the recent panic with regard to our foreign relations and the strength of the Army has, among other evils, had the effect of emboldening the strictly military class to be a little insolent. This was to be expected; but the Volunteers should not allow themselves to be snubbed even by so brilliant a soldier as H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

IN THE ROYAL PEW, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

WHEN the Prince of Wales was sufficiently recovered to be able to leave Sandringham, naturally the first place he went to was Windsor; and equally natural was it for him and the Princess of Wales to attend the services in St. George's Chapel on the Sunday he passed at the Castle. On that occasion their Royal Highnesses occupied the pew specially set apart for her Majesty and her family, and known as the Royal pew. The scene—a simple one enough in itself, and yet not devoid of interest—is depicted in our Engraving.

Most readers, we daresay, are familiar with St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle; but a few particulars concerning it will not be out of place. The stately Chapel of St. George—grey, crumbling, hoary, and, without, almost ruinous in aspect, but flowing within with rich tracery, painted windows, oak carvings, and burnished gilding—possesses far more lustre than all the renovating architect's cunning can give to it in the reminiscences of glory and fame which are indelibly associated with its history. In those stalls, gleaming with heraldic brasses—in those storied banners—in those dim side chapels, cumbered with monumental effigies of the dead—is written one of the noblest and most stirring chapters of the history of England. The Chapel of St. George is the conservatory of the famous Order of the Garter. In those heraldic plates, nailed almost carelessly to the panels of the stalls, is written, as in a *libro d'oro*, the glowing chronicles of baronial achievements, of deeds that have been sung by minstrels, illustrated by painters, and recited in the sounding prose of grave historians. Between the fretted tracery of those stalls may be discerned—bound now in glittering now in tarnished brass, now decorated in colours varied and brilliant as the modern herald-painter can make them, now in faded and phantom-like hues—a whole library of "Household Words," familiar in the mouths of all who cherish the history and venerate the traditions of their country. From the gallery of St. George's Chapel have been witnessed some of the most sumptuous pageants in which the splendour-loving Edwards and Henrys were wont to revel. The chapel has seen the "utmost magnificence" of Catholic worship when the ancient faith was dominant in this land—when the fragrant incense curled to the groined roof, and priests in stoles and copes, and bishops with mitres and croziers, officiated in the place now occupied by the soberly-clad divines of the Church of England, and when the summit of the screen dividing the nave from the choir was a rood, and not an organ-loft. In this venerable pile the Prince and Princess of Wales may be said to have offered their first public thanksgiving for signal mercies received—thanksgivings in which thousands (nay, millions) of British subjects will be joining in a still more public manner on Tuesday next. We may be sure, however, that the thanks offered in St. Paul's Cathedral, sincere though they be, will not be more so than was the gratitude so quietly expressed in St. George's Chapel on the 11th inst.

THE NEW COLONIAL KNIGHT.—Sir George Frederick Verdon, F.R.S., the new Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is a son of the late Rev. Edward Verdon, some time Incumbent of St. Anne's, Tottenham, Lancashire, by Jane Frances, daughter of the late Mr. George Hobson. He was born in the year 1834, and was educated at Rossall College, near Fleetwood. He was for several years Finance Minister of the colony of Victoria, and acted from 1868 to the present time as Agent-General in England for that province. Sir George Verdon married, in 1861, Annie, daughter of Mr. John Armstrong, of Melbourne.

THE DEATH-RATE IN LONDON.—Last week the aggregate mortality in London and twenty other large towns in the United Kingdom was at the rate of 25 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. In the metropolis 2363 births and 1820 deaths were registered, the former having been 71 and the latter 301 below the average. Forty-eight persons died from smallpox, 30 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 99 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever (of which three were certified as typhus, 20 as enteric or typhoid, and six as simple continued fever), and 11 from diarrhoea. The mean temperature during the week was 45 degrees, which was five degrees above the average.

THE MORDAUNT CASE.—The preface to the new edition of *Debut's Illustrated Baronetage, with the Knightage*, 1872, states "that Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., threatened the editor with legal proceedings, under the circumstances stated by Sir Charles in his letter on page 343, which is copied without prejudice to either party." The hon. Baronet's letter is as follows:—"Walton, Warwick, Nov. 13, 1871. Sir,—I have inclosed the printed form received from you with the words *erased again* [and has issue living *Daughter*, b. 1869,] which, at my urgent request, you refused to omit in your edition of last year, notwithstanding that they were omitted in all other editions of *perages*, &c., by other editors at my request. I have, therefore, only to add that if the words *erased* are not omitted I shall bring an action against you, which will, at all events, bring out facts which I am desirous should be known, and for that reason I am indifferent as to whether you have the law on your side or not. These facts will then come out in a court of common law; and perhaps you yourself, in conjunction with some others, would rather that such further exposure did not take place; but in this respect you will consult your own interests and those of Lady Mordaunt and her relations.—I am, &c., C. MORDAUNT."

THE ROYAL ARSENAL WORKMEN.—A large and excited public meeting, principally composed of workmen employed in the Royal Arsenal, was held at the Lecture Hall, Woolwich, on Tuesday evening, to consider the recent dismissal of a carpenter named Driver from the Royal Laboratory Department for refusing to comply with an order as to fines issued by Colonel Milward, C.B., B.A., superintendent of the department. Mr. C. Jolly presided. The Rev. J. Webb, in moving a resolution condemning the order in question as despotic, cruel, and unjustifiable, said that he knew a case in which a man who unavoidably lost two days' work had to work all the rest of the week for nothing; the money he earned being stopped in obedience to an order, a copy of which he read, as follows:—"Notice.—In consequence of the great number of men absenting themselves at various times, especially before breakfast, thereby greatly impeding the progress of the work and causing frequent loss to their fellow-workmen, in future any workman who loses time will be charged double time on his piecework rate, unless he previously obtains leave from his foreman or is put on the sick list by the medical officer.—T. W. MILWARD, Colonel R.A. and A.D.C. Superintendent, Royal Laboratory." The resolution and others of a similar character were carried unanimously, and it was resolved to make an appeal by deputation to the Secretary of State for War to rescind the order and to reinstate the discharged workman, Driver. It was also decided to invoke the assistance of the county and borough members in case it should be necessary to bring the matter before the House of Commons. Mr. Pook, solicitor, of Greenwich, and Mr. Baxter Langley, of London, addressed the meeting.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

In Paris the different party programmes preoccupy attention almost exclusively. The programme of the Right, which, among other things, provides for a "Parliamentary Monarchy," but without designating anyone for Monarch, is, above all, important, because in the last paragraph it recognises that the nation has the right of regulating the institutions of the country by the vote of the Assembly. This is an absolute repudiation of Divine Right. What is called the programme of the Right Centre consists of a letter of adhesion addressed to the authors of the programme of the Right. It especially says, "We believe, like you, that Constitutional Monarchy is the safety of the country." The most characteristic phrase it contains is the following:—"Submissive to the laws of the country and faithful to the national flag, we have," &c. This is a repudiation of the white flag. The letter ends with a recognition of the services rendered by M. Thiers, and a promise to support him from those who sign it. On Tuesday evening, at the conclusion of a great dinner of deputies and political personages, M. Thiers expressed his opinion very energetically on the question of the hour, and declared to the deputies of the Left who were present that he would defend the Compact of Bordeaux, "even against the Republicans."

The Minister of Finance having proposed to the Finance Commission various combinations of annual taxation yielding 90 millions, raw materials will only require to bear about one half the duties with which they were charged under the tariff previously presented to the Commission.

There was an excited scene in the Assembly on Tuesday. The Minister of the Interior presented a Bill for empowering the Government to prosecute and punish, according to the law of May 17, 1819, all attacks upon the rights and authority of the Assembly or the Government. Any publication exciting to the overthrow of the Government is amenable to the law of Aug. 11, 1848. Any paper suspended or suppressed in one place during the state of siege cannot be printed or published elsewhere. The preamble of the bill states that the object is to secure the respect and obedience indispensable to the Assembly and to the Government legally constituted by the votes of Feb. 17, March 18, and Aug. 31, 1871. The Assembly must work in peace, and the country, by being guaranteed against the manoeuvres of a factious press, will regain the calm necessary for its prosperity, and for the liquidation of the heavy burdens laid upon it by a disastrous war. The Government is entitled to the respect of all, and will defend itself against the impatience, violence, and calumny of all parties. The reading of the bill was followed by strong agitation, lasting several minutes. After the reading of the bill the Marquis de Mornay, a Legitimist member, demanded the adjournment of the discussion. M. Lefranc strongly opposed this proposal, and demanded "urgency" for the measure, amid violent protests from the Right and general excitement. M. Baragnon said the Conservatives would afford the necessary protection to the Government against factious attacks; but hoped the bill implied nothing subversive of the Compact of Bordeaux or of the constitutional right of the Assembly. M. Lefranc indignantly repelled any disloyal intention on the part of the Government, and affirmed the latter's absolute respect for the Assembly and for the state of things it had established. The Assembly then voted "urgency" for the bill almost unanimously.

All the Generals commanding divisions have been successively summoned by M. Thiers to Versailles to give information respecting the state of the departments in which they are stationed, and the feeling of the troops under their command.

M. Rouher took his seat in the Assembly last Saturday, but remained in the House only about a quarter of an hour. His presence did not excite much attention, but the few Bonapartist members shook hands with him and followed him out.

Victor Hugo's drama of "Ruy Blas" was revived in Paris on Monday night. It had not been played there for more than twenty years. People thought that the representation of the work would give rise to a political demonstration, and, in the expectation that disorders would occur, a strong body of police was stationed outside the theatre. These precautions, however, proved to be unnecessary. The piece was greatly applauded, and excited much enthusiasm; but no disturbances occurred.

Dr. Goupil, a Paris physician of some celebrity, has just been tried by court-martial, at Versailles, for inciting to civil war on Oct. 31, 1870. Dr. Goupil, during the siege, was a major in the National Guard, and for a short time belonged to the Commune. On Dec. 31 he was at the Hôtel de Ville, where he was installed by his supporters in the arm-chair of the Mayor of Paris. In the evening he arrested an officer who came with an order from headquarters to call out the National Guards. The Public Prosecutor, in stating the case, admitted that Dr. Goupil was not like the "wretched miscreants" ordinarily brought before the court-martial, but declared that he was an old revolutionist, and had been elected a major of National Guards entirely from political considerations. M. Lachaud defended the accused, and maintained that he had acted in the interests of public safety. The Court, however, sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

Two of the Communists implicated in the assassination of the Dominican monks at Arcueil have received capital sentences. Four have been sentenced to deportation within a fortress, three to ordinary deportation, and one to imprisonment for two years.

SWITZERLAND.

The Constitution of Switzerland is now undergoing revision, and the National Council, overriding a resolution of the Council of the States, has adopted an educational system, the main principle of which is "obligatory and gratuitous primary education," under the superintendence of the Federal authorities. Three years will be allowed to the respective cantons before the new law is carried into effect; so that they may have time and opportunity to adjust their internal administration to the change.

ITALY.

The Pope has summoned the Ecumenical Council to assemble at Malta or in the Tyrol, alleging that it would be impossible for it to meet in Rome. It is explained that, before issuing his circular, the Pope asked permission of England and Austria to hold it on their territory, on the ground that it was impossible for the Council to meet in Rome. There is a rumour current that when the Council meets his Holiness will leave Rome.

An interesting public discussion has taken place in Rome between Catholic priests and Protestant ministers. The subject of debate was the question whether St. Peter ever visited Rome. The *Diritto* refers to the discussion as a strange novelty in Rome, and speaks in high terms of the moderation and good feeling displayed by the debaters. The Pope, however, has ordered Cardinal Patrizi to address a letter to the College of Theologians, forbidding hereafter any of its members, or any other member of the Church of Rome, publicly to confute Protestant preachers. Evidently the debate on the presence of St. Peter in Rome has been considered by the authorities at the Vatican as a failure, and those gentlemen have no desire to enter upon a fresh contest.

SPAIN.

There has been another Ministerial crisis at Madrid. General Gambrine, the War Minister, having created sundry new Generals and Brigadiers, the Unionists complained that their adherents had been unduly neglected, and forced Topete to bring about a Ministerial crisis. After a conference had been held between the King and Senor Sagasta, the Council of Ministers met and decided to give in their resignations. This course was at once adopted, with the view of facilitating a settlement of the question. The King intrusted Senor Sagasta with the formation of a new Cabinet, which is composed as follows:—Senor Sagasta, President and Minister of the Interior; Senor Malmcampo, Minister of Marine; Senor Deblas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor

Gamacho, Minister of Finance; General Rey, Minister of War; Senor Romero Robledo, Minister of Public Works; Senor Martin Herrera, Minister of the Colonies; Senor Colmenares, Minister of Justice. The latter five Ministers are members of the Unionist party.

GERMANY.

The police are said to have cautioned Prince Bismarck against probable attacks by fanatics, possibly roused by the Ultramontane agitation. A man has been arrested on the charge of intending to kill Prince Bismarck. It is much noticed in Berlin that the French papers supporting M. Thiers are encouraging the German Ultramontanes.

The Chancellor is understood to have sent Count Tauffkirchen back to his post of German Ambassador at Rome, with very plain and firm instructions regarding the attitude to be maintained towards the Papal Court. The Ambassador is to declare frankly the displeasure with which the Berlin Government views the clerical agitation in South Germany and Poland, and the determination of Prince Bismarck to protect the State rights and liberty of conscience against the Ultramontanes. Bavaria is said to have expressed herself in similar uncompromising terms.

Germany having declared that, if the French Concordat is no longer to hold good for Alsace, she can do without any Concordat, Cardinal Antonelli now denies that his letter to the Bishop of Strasburg, in which he cancelled the compact, was official.

The Teutonisation of Alsace and Lorraine has commenced with a measure to regulate the official language of the annexed provinces. It provides that henceforth all documents sent in to the authorities, and all administrative decrees, shall be written in German.

DENMARK.

The Folkething, on Tuesday, threw out, by 47 votes against 45, the Government Income-tax Bill, after Deputy Hansen, the leader of the Rural party, had recommended the rejection of the measure. In the course of the debate the Minister of Finance had announced that if the bill did not pass he should resign.

THE UNITED STATES.

The American newspapers continue to discuss the Washington Treaty difficulty, but with less fervour than at first. The general impression seems to be that the result of the disagreement between the two Governments will be to restore the Alabama and cognate questions to the position they occupied previous to the conclusion of the Treaty.

Meanwhile the Americans are likely to have an "Alabama case" of their own. Some days ago Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, arraigned the conduct of the Cabinet for permitting arms to be supplied to France during the recent war, and especially for having sold Government arms to that belligerent; and on Tuesday Mr. Schurz made a powerful speech in the Senate, attacking the Government for its alleged violation of the neutrality laws, and urging that a rigid investigation should take place.

MEXICO.

Thirty thousand insurgents are said to be in arms in Mexico, and the revolution increases in dimensions. It is also reported that Juarez has appeared to President Grant for assistance. The latest advices state that the insurgents are besieging San Luis Potosi, and that 12,000 men, under General Trevine, are menacing the city of Mexico.

INDIA.

Despatches from the Loosahai expedition bring tidings from General Bourchier's column to the 15th, and from General Brownlow's to the 13th inst. The first-named commander was advancing without any opposition, save from the weather, which was very wet; but his troops and camp followers were well sheltered and healthy, and he hoped to reach the enemy's chief village on Saturday last. General Brownlow's column finds apparently no obstacle to its progress but that presented by the mountain ridges.

DEATH OF GENERAL CUGIA.

ANOTHER sad event has occurred to cast a gloom over Rome. Only a few days ago General Govone was lost to Italy, and now General Cugia has followed him. The decease of the General was sudden and altogether unexpected. On the 13th instant he was seen in the balcony of the Hotel de Rome, together with the Prince and Princess of Piedmont, throwing bouquets and sweetmeats, and striving with almost juvenile ardour to render as lively as possible the last day of the Carnival. At half-past six General Cugia returned with the Prince and Princess to the Quirinal. Having entered his private apartments, he asked for a glass of water, and was about to take it in his hand when he fell on the floor, struck down by apoplexy. On the Prince and Princess being informed of the event, a most pathetic scene took place. Since their marriage Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita had never parted one single day from the General, who was first aide-de-camp of the Prince. The Princess had a terrible nervous attack, and the Prince wept bitterly. Marquis Gavotti, who was expecting them at a supper which was to have been given in their honour, and to which all the Roman nobility were invited, was informed that in consequence of the sad occurrence the Prince and Princess would not be able to be present.

General Cugia was a most distinguished officer and a perfect gentleman. A Sardinian by birth, he was educated in the Turin Academy, and, in 1834, was appointed Lieutenant in the Artillery. He fought bravely in 1848, and received the medal for military valour at Goito, after which he was appointed Captain. At Novara his conduct was rewarded by a second medal. A Major in 1855, and then Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff in 1859, he fought by the side of the French, and in 1860 made the campaign of the Marches and Naples. In 1861 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King. In 1862 he accepted the unpleasant appointment of Prefect of Palermo. He discharged every duty he undertook with zeal, uprightness, and real capacity. From 1863 to 1864 he was at the head of the Ministry of Marine, and from 1865 to 1866 of the Ministry of War. At Custozza he commanded the Eighth Division, and fought as he had always fought throughout his long military career. Prince Humbert more especially may well lament his death, for it will be very difficult for him to find a better or more accomplished companion and a truer friend.

ACTION AGAINST THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—The important State case of "O'Byrne v. Hartington and Others," which has occupied the Dublin Court of Exchequer over a fortnight, came to a conclusion, on Thursday, as far as the principal defendant is concerned. The action is one for assault, in which the plaintiff, who is editor of the *Irishman* newspaper, seeks to make Lord Hartington, Under-Secretary Bourke, Colonel Lake, and others responsible for an assault committed on him by the police when engaged in dispersing the amnesty meeting in Phoenix Park. A number of similar suits depended on this. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case the Solicitor-General applied to have Lord Hartington's name struck out of the pleadings. The Chief Baron, in delivering judgment, said that, although he could not at this stage exactly comply with the Solicitor-General's request, he should tell the jury there was no evidence to justify them in finding against Lord Hartington.

THE COLLIER DIVISION IN THE LORDS.—Six Bishops went into the lobby against Earl Stanhope's vote of censure—viz., Chester, Chichester, Durham, London, Ripon, and Winchester. Two prelates voted with the Opposition—the Bishops of Lichfield and Rochester. Of the lay Lords, the Lord Chancellor and Lords O'Hagan and Romilly were in the majority; Lords Cairns and Westbury were in the minority; while Lords Chelmsford, Penance, and St. Leonards took no part in the division. The Duke of Somerset, Viscount Oseington (the late Speaker of the House of Commons), and Lord Blachford (better known as Sir F. Rogers) voted with the Government; while Lord Sandhurst paired in its favour. Earl Grey supported the vote of censure, but the only other Liberal peer in the same lobby, besides Lord Westbury, was Lord Vivian. Earl de la Warr, the mover of the Address to the Crown on the 6th inst., and his brother, Lord Buckhurst, were in opposite lobbies. So also were the Earl of Wilton and his brother, Lord Ebury. The Marquis of Westminster paired for the Government. The Archbishop of York did not vote, while the Archbishop of Canterbury paired against Earl Stanhope's resolution.

HOME RULE AND HOME RULERS.

A GREAT meeting, to express admiration of the electors of Galway and Kerry for their recent victories in bringing in candidates devoted to Home Rule, was held in the large round hall of the Rotundo, Dublin, on the 16th inst. To this gathering, through the pouring rain, and the streets ankle-deep in mire, the people literally "came in their thousands." It had been announced as "a great occasion," and those who arranged it have every reason to be proud of their success, for not only was the immense hall crammed from back to front, with overflowing galleries and overcrowded platform, but nearly all the celebrities who have taken prominent part in the movement were there in person, and the chairman was in the happy but unusual position of having no apologies to read. There on the platform was Captain Nolan, who, after his speech on the Ballot in the House of Commons the preceding night, had travelled from London by morning mail, and received a hearty welcome when he made his appearance. There was Mr. Blennerhassett, the newly-elected member for Kerry, whose début in public life this might be considered. There were Mr. John Martin, M.P. (received with cries of "Honest John Martin!"), Mr. P. Smyth, M.P., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Father O'Malley, Sir Wm. Wilde, and others—Mr. Shaw, M.P. for Bandon, being in the chair. Eight o'clock was the time fixed for commencing proceedings, but it was some time after that hour before the meeting settled down into sufficient quiet to allow the chairman to initiate the business with a short speech, and to call on Mr. McCarthy to move the first resolution. Mr. McCarthy earnestly and unaffectedly preached the doctrine of Home Rule. When he retired a tall, frank, good-looking man strode to the front, and, being recognised as Mr. King Harman, was cordially greeted. There must be immense gratitude in the Irish people to this gentleman for having fought two or three contests unsuccessfully, for before he begins to speak the shouting redoubles into something like a roar, and there is a show of waving hats and handkerchiefs, with short, sharp hurrahs of delight. These demonstrations are, I find afterwards, not called for by Mr. King Harman, but are acknowledgments of the presence of a short, thick-set, grey-haired, grey-whiskered man who has just entered the room—Mr. Butt, Q.C. When the noise has subsided, Mr. King Harman speaks out. His manner is telling, straightforward, and with a somewhat soldierly brusqueness. He does not mince matters, but proceeds to a pastime known to certain American orators as "taking Old Mother England by the hair and giving her a good shaking." Mr. King Harman thinks that the late elections will speedily bear fruit, and he is very complimentary to the first successful Home Rule candidates. He is seldom in want of a word; but when he is he pulls his beard as though he had hold of a Saxon, and the audience fill up the silence with applause. Captain Nolan, who followed, is a speaker of a different kind, with an immense deal of *aplomb*, and, singularly enough in one who has only just been elected, with quite a House of Commons delivery. He pauses slightly from time to time, and then sends the next word ringing round the building with the trick and air of a practised debater. He was immensely cheered on his first appearance and during his first few sentences. Afterwards he dropped into statistics, and public admiration cooled visibly. His peroration was good, and restored him to popular favour. Who next? The chairman has apparently some difficulty in inducing the very youthful-looking gentleman in the light beard to step forward; but when his timidity is overcome, and the whisper goes round that it is young Mr. Blennerhassett, the new member for Kerry, whose election has been won for him, it is said, on Home Rule principles "and no other," the cheering is tumultuous. Mr. Blennerhassett looks seriously frightened, and when he first opens his mouth a faint chirping is all that is heard; but he takes a peep at some notes in his hand and a draught of water, and coos away like a dove. Some of the audience roar "Speak up!" and at their bidding Mr. Blennerhassett finds his voice and proceeds to make very good use of it, telling the people, by the aid of his notes, how in his recent canvassing tour he had seen "a gentleman with snow-white hair and lisping children, who had come down from the wild fastnesses and black mountains of Kerry to express delight at his (Mr. Blennerhassett's) candidature." There is a good deal of this, for when the tap is turned the weak, washy, everlasting flood is on hand at once. But the meeting is scarcely stormy enough for the babes in the body of the hall, who, when Mr. Blennerhassett retires, clamour for "Butt! Butt!" and the great Q.C. responds. He bangs the table constantly, and when he starts, instead of facing the audience faces the chairman; and if his actions were seen while his words were unheard, he would seem to be violently addressing that gentleman. Mr. Butt proposes that the names of the Kerry and Galway electors who voted for the Home Rule candidates shall be emblazoned on a scroll, "and, Sir—(knock)—this document—(knock)—shall centuries hence—(knock)—the generations of Irishmen"—(knock, knock). How this sentence finishes no one knows, for Mr. Butt shakes his fist at the chairman. The applause stops his utterance, but there is no mistake about his cleverness, either in outspoken defiance of England or in cunning innuendo. Mark the well-known effective tactics which lead him, after saying, "Our hope lies not in the might that lies in the peasant's arm," to change his tone and almost whisper, "although I believe the might that lies in the peasant's arm would be freely given," &c. Mark the dropped voice in which he asks, "What use would then be their soldiery and their police?" Mr. Butt knows the orator's tricks, but has no oratorical grace and very little real eloquence. He parodied Mr. Bernal Osborne's assertion that a sharp attorney would have better drawn the American Treaty; he fell back on the Megera, the Captain, and the Phoenix Park riots; he repeated himself over and over again; he drew the old picture of Ireland as her people think her, and the Irish as they think of themselves; he trotted out all the virtuous peasants who were now "gaining by the sweat of their brow, in the great Western Republic, that living which had been denied them in their own land." He roared until he was almost inaudible with hoarseness; but he delighted his audience, and when he sat down the people on the platform were speaking of him in a manner which might have been true of O'Connell, Grattan, Sheridan, Plunkett, or Curran, but which was a little too highly flavoured for the merits of Mr. Isaac Butt.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SURPLUS.

AT the beginning of the quarter Mr. Lowe had still £24,000,000, or about a third of his estimated revenue, to come in; but in the six weeks that have elapsed he has got in more than half that sum—viz., £12,328,000; and there

are still seven weeks to spare, during which he need only get £11,283,000 to make up his estimate. The prospect is thus very good, and if we look at the details we shall be still more reassured about the result. We subjoin a comparison under each head of revenue of the amount received in the last six weeks, and the amount which Mr. Lowe has still to get to make up his estimate.

Receipts of revenue from Dec. 31, 1871, to Feb. 10, 1872, compared with the balance still to be received:—

	Amount received from Dec. 31, 1871, to Feb. 10, 1872.	Amount to be received from Feb. 10 to March 31, 1872.
Customs	£2,321,000	£2,470,000
Excise	3,137,000	3,410,000
Stamps	1,165,000	353,000
Taxes	1,052,000	851,000
Income Tax	4,112,000	2,694,000
Post Office	200,000	1,070,000
Telegraphs	60,000	105,000
Crown Lands	70,000	40,000
Miscellaneous	210,832	290,088
	£12,327,832	£11,283,088

From this it appears (1) that Mr. Lowe has already in these six weeks got more of the taxes which are due this quarter—viz., the "Taxes" and the "Income Tax"—than what he has still to receive; so that the collection in these cases is very well advanced. The figures are, in truth, very striking, no less than £1,000,000 of the Income Tax having come in in the first six weeks of the year, and the receipts to date—£6,126,000—being nearly three fourths of £8,820,000, which was the entire estimate. (2.) The more regular revenue—Customs, Excise, and Stamps—is coming in at a rate which ensures a large surplus at the end of the year. The receipt in Customs in six weeks is £2,321,000, against £2,470,000 required in seven weeks to complete the estimate; in Excise, £3,137,000, against £3,410,000; and in stamps, £1,165,000, against £353,000. In all cases, if the average of the last six weeks is maintained—and it is more likely to be surpassed—the estimate will be a good deal exceeded at the end of the year. In stamps, where the average receipt all the year through is between £150,000 and £200,000 a week, and only £353,000 is needed to complete the estimate, we may now fairly expect a very large excess indeed. (3.) The miscellaneous revenue, which is always an uncertain item, and for which there was an unusually large estimate this year, has nearly all come in. There is only £290,000 yet to be received out of £4,000,000, so that Mr. Lowe, in any event, cannot be much "out" on this head. Everything in the accounts, therefore, tends to confirm the sanguine anticipations formed at the beginning of the quarter, and we see little cause to doubt that at the end of the year Mr. Lowe will have at least about £3,000,000 more money than he thought it safe to estimate.—*Economist*.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE Army Estimates for the year 1872-3 amount to £14,824,500; the net decrease, as compared with last year, being £1,027,000. There is a decrease in almost every item of the expenditure. The pay of the regular forces is less by £173,900; the vote for the clothing establishments is less by £126,600; and that for the supply of warlike and other stores is less by £620,000, or about one third. There is an increase of £6000 for the militia, and £48,700 for provisions, &c. The effective services are estimated to cost £12,547,400, and the non-effective £2,277,100. The decrease on the votes amount to £1,098,500; but some are increased to the amount of £71,300. The regular forces estimated for in the ensuing year number 133,649, being a decrease of 1398 as compared with the number voted last year. The forces in India number 62,957, being 93 men more than last year. With regard to the vote for the general staff and regimental pay, amounting to £5,238,000, there is a decrease of £22,108 in the regimental pay, and an increase of £10,364 in the regimental allowances. The sum of £50,000 provided last year for the native West Indian troops does not reappear in these Estimates. The vote for the purchase of horses is £78,000, being a reduction of £61,000. In the vote of £45,300 for Divine service there is a reduction of £1390 on the allowance to officiating clergymen, the other items being increased by £226. The vote for martial law amounts to £26,400. One clerk in the Judge-Advocate-General's office has £25 a year increase, but all the other votes are decreased. For instance, the sum provided for rewards, &c., for the apprehension of deserters is reduced from £3000 to £2200. The sum of £247,744 is provided for the medical establishment and services. There is an increase of £2474 in the pay, &c., of the medical department, but £2380 is cut off the extra-duty pay of army hospital corps and miscellaneous labour. The allowances to private medical practitioners are reduced by £1000, and the vote for medicine by £1100. The vote for militia pay and allowances is £963,300, being an increase of £6050. The regimental pay is increased by £6000, and the allowances by £5500; but a similar amount to the latter is cut off the bounty and expenses of enrolment. The colonels of militia have been reduced to nineteen, or half of last year's number; the permanent staff remains the same, but the volunteer militia are increased from 128,971 to 133,952. For the yeomanry cavalry the sum of £79,700 is provided, leaving a decrease of £2036, mostly in pay and allowances, the number of men being slightly less than last year. For the volunteers £493,300 is required, being a decrease of £12,450. The artillery volunteers are reduced from 34,005 to 33,600, but the light horse, the Engineers, and the rifle volunteers are increased from 136,666 to 139,000. It is expected that there will be an increase of nearly 4000 in the extra-efficients. The Army reserve force is estimated to cost £124,500. The first class is increased in number by 1000 men, but the second class is reduced by 5000. The increase will cost £4500, but the decrease will amount to £9000. The control establishment will require £379,749. The increase of £5441 is due to the pay of the subordinate establishment. The vote for the cost of provisions is increased by 47,924, and will amount this year to £561,831. In the other votes on this account the increases and decreases are comparatively small, and nearly balance themselves. In the vote for clothing, &c., there is no increase, but that section which relates to manufactured clothing is reduced by £97,838. In the establishments for the supply of warlike and other stores there is a reduction of £71,624 in wages and £87,857 in metals; but £20,000 more is required for saltpetre and sulphur. For the purchase and repair of arms, &c., the sum of £455,135 is asked, being a reduction of £358,954. In the miscellaneous services the sum for rewards to inventors is increased from £10,000 to £15,000.

WORKS AT THE SWEET-WATER CANAL, ISMAILIAH.

THE great enterprise of M. de Lesseps is not even yet completed, although it has long been practically an accomplished fact, and the Suez Canal has come to be recognised as one of the great highways which modern science has made for the meeting of the nations. Among the necessary conditions of the scheme, the progress of which has been so fully described and illustrated in our columns, was the provision of fresh water, to supply not only vessels on their voyage, but the various dépôts, workshops, commercial stations and industrial centres that have grown up in what was once a desert. This provision has been made by means of the Sweet Water Canal from Ismailiah, the formation of which has been the latest work of the army of labourers employed in the gigantic undertaking. Our Engraving is taken from a sketch representing the arrival of a railway train conveying earth and material for forming the four or five miles of embankment necessary for conducting the stream already flowing in the channel that has been cut as its course from Ismailiah.

AFTER THE CARNIVAL BALL.

THE composition from which our Illustration is taken is suggestive of that kind of moral lesson which is fashionable just now in Paris, the truth and obvious propriety of which everybody acknowledges, but the influence of which extends only to the few minutes during which moral reflection lasts. It is a party of Quartier Latin students, who cannot let the Carnival pass without observing it in the old, dreary, conventional, Parisian way. There

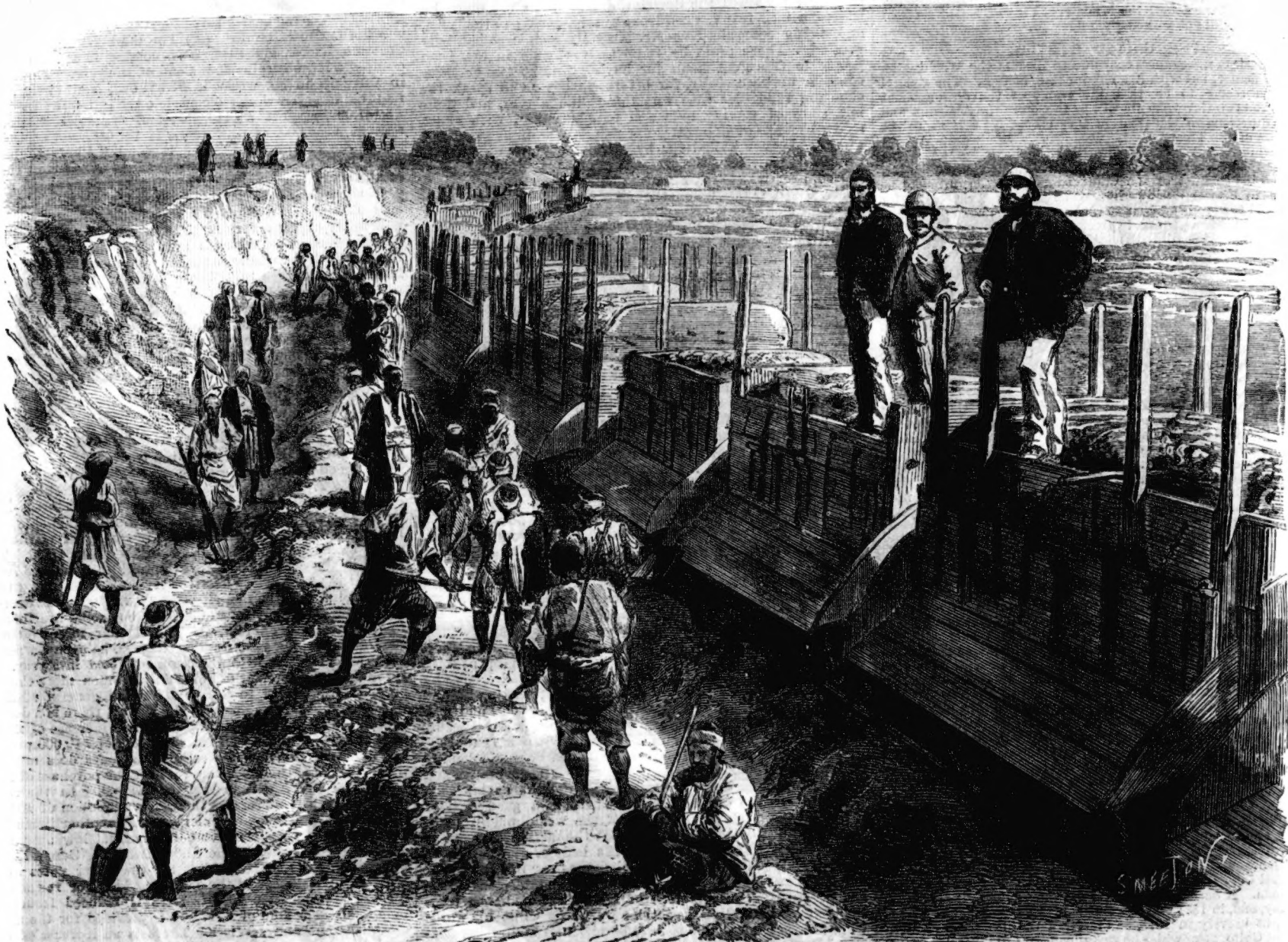
has been the depressing bal masqué, made more melancholy by the efforts to revive the wild fun and practical joking that were associated with the bal d'opéra thirty years ago, and now there is the inevitable supper, followed by the detestable "ponche," which belongs to modern innovation.

One of the guests, casually met, recognised and pressed to join the dejected party, is made of different stuff. He wears his arm in a sling, from wounds received in the defence of the country against German invasion. By some accident, which seldom happens except in story-books or artistic compositions designed to point a moral, the sole decoration of the wall in that cabinet devoted to punch and political invective, is a map of France—France, scored, branded, dismembered; and to this suggestive reminder of the work that remains for Frenchmen to do the earnest comrade calls the attention of the gloomy roysterers who are fast getting tired of each other's society. Such is the kind of lesson that is just now popular as a matter of sentiment, and utterly neglected in practice, among the jeunesse of French society.

THE TRIAL OF BLANQUI.

THE trial of Blanqui, so long expected and so often postponed, has at last begun. It has been more talked of, and looked forward to with greater interest, than, perhaps, any trial since that of the members of the Commune; and on the opening day, at a very early hour, the court was as full as it could hold. The audience, however, must have gone away disappointed; for, after all, the trial proved but a tame affair—very tame in comparison with the high expectations it had raised. This is probably owing to the

fact that the public thought the Court would go into Blanqui's strangely-adventurous career, or, at least, into some of its principal features, whereas the case against him deals almost exclusively with his share in the events of Oct. 31, which are still in everybody's recollection, and in which he played not a very prominent, if an important, part. There is, indeed, no doubt that, though nominally prosecuted for what he did on that day, Blanqui is really going to be punished for as grave an accumulation of political sins as it probably ever fell to the lot of one sinner to commit. He has been a conspirator all his life, and he has actually been condemned no less than five times to death. Possibly the authorities thought that it would be a mere waste of justice to condemn a sixth time an offender so incurably bent upon living, and are therefore content now to bring against him a charge which at the utmost cannot lead to a severer sentence than perpetual imprisonment. He is still considered, notwithstanding his age—he is little short of seventy—and his failing health, sufficiently dangerous to be worth keeping carefully under lock and key; and when he was last captured, the day before the Communist insurrection broke out, he was carried off to perhaps the securest prison in France, and guarded as strictly as if he had been the powerful pretender to a throne, the soldier who hourly watched him having formal orders to shoot him dead on the first attempt at a rescue. It may, indeed, almost be doubted whether he is not more appreciated by his enemies than even his friends, some of whom consider that the skill with which he sets or keeps a conspiracy on foot is a little marred by the eel-like dexterity with which he slips away when the hour of real danger arrives. If he had not been caught just before the Communist insurrection broke out he would assuredly



THE ISMAILIAH SWEET-WATER CANAL: AT WORK ON THE EMBANKMENT.

have played a leading part in it up to the last, and then, like Felix Pyat, whom in his faculty of running away at the right moment he greatly resembles, have contrived to leave his followers fighting at the barricades, and escape to plan another revolution at his ease in England or Belgium. This infirmity naturally detracts from his popularity; but still he is far too experienced and cunning a conspirator to be dispensed with when conspiracy is afoot, and there is every reason to believe the statement of the Communists that they would have given up the Archbishop of Paris, and perhaps half a dozen other hostages to boot, in exchange for Blanqui alone. In the first days of the Commune they sedulously circulated the story that he was really its working man; and such was the atmosphere of myth in which his strangely checkered career had enveloped Blanqui that the story imposed even upon usually well-informed Parisians, who fancied that he was keeping out of sight only in order to stimulate public curiosity and increase the mysterious prestige which already attached to his name. During this time he was really a prisoner in the hands of the Versailles.

A man of this type is naturally much more talked about than seen, and the majority of the people in court had probably come to have their first look at him. Hence there was a sensation when he was produced. His appearance is not unworthy of his reputation. When he came into court his slight figure, bowed down with years and infirmities, looked so shrunken and diminutive as almost to suggest a doubt whether it could really be that of the dangerous conspirator whom the authorities regarded with so much alarm. But this first impression vanished when one saw his face. His lofty, noble forehead, keen, bright eye, the fire of which neither age nor suffering has dimmed, give him an expression full of thought and intelligence; while his other features and the strongly-marked lines of his face indicate no less tenacity of purpose and vigour of will. He has the blanched complexion peculiar to men who have undergone much captivity; and this, with his snow-white hair and beard, gives him something of the appearance which one might fancy the Prisoner of Chillon to have had. He was perfectly self-possessed, and, not unnaturally,

quite at home in all the forms of the Court, never requiring to be prompted. The President asked him what he had to say about his share, not only in the Oct. 31 affair, but also in that of La Villette, and that on Jan. 22. Blanqui said nothing about his own share in the La Villette affair, but described it briefly as intended to do exactly what the September revolution succeeded in doing a little later, only, being premature, it failed. As regarded the disturbance on Jan. 22, he contented himself with saying that, whatever else he might be, he was not a downright fool—even his enemies did not accuse him of this—and that he should consider himself an idiot, fit only for Bedlam, if he had attempted to overthrow the Government of the National Defence, so-called, and take its place just at the moment when all that any government in Paris could possibly do was to open the gates to the Prussians. Into the Oct. 31 émeute—this constituting the gravamen of the accusation against him—he went more fully, and gave an account of his conduct, plausible enough in itself, and not materially at variance with the information on the subject derived from other sources. He declared that the movement was not the result of a deliberate pre-conceived plot. He himself knew nothing about it until between five and six o'clock in the day. His friends then came to tell him that "the people," driven beyond forbearance by the recapture of Bourget, the capitulation of Metz, and the proposed armistice for Paris, had deposed the Government of the National Defence, and had named him a member of the Government appointed in its place. When the President objected that the nomination had been made "not by the people," but by the mob, Blanqui replied that, to his thinking, the mob of Oct. 31 was much larger and more enthusiastic than that of Sept. 4, and that, further, it consisted, not of the ordinary constituents of a street mob, but of National Guards in uniform, armed, and operating with a certain discipline. At any rate, whether he was right or wrong in his conviction, he declared he sincerely believed it his duty as a patriot to respond to the appeal made to him in the name of the people, and accordingly he went down to the Hôtel de Ville. There he asked for Flourens, and heard that Flourens was acting as guard over certain members of

the Government, this being his first intimation that they were prisoners. He got into the Hôtel de Ville with great difficulty; and, reaching the *salon rouge*, was told to begin, without loss of time, the discharge of the new duties assigned to him. He sat down and wrote a variety of orders until, getting tired of thus carrying on the work of administration all by himself, he went in search of Flourens, and, wandering inadvertently into the midst of an unfriendly battalion, was himself arrested, and severely mauled, his hair being pulled out in handfuls. He was kept prisoner for some time, until his friends, hearing of his seizure, came to his rescue, and a scuffle ensued. Somebody let off a pistol—he does not know who—and thereupon everybody ran away, leaving Blanqui, the cause of the scuffle, alone, and too exhausted by his recent ill-treatment to run away too. He returned to the *salon rouge* and recommenced writing orders, only this time not alone, but with the assistance of friends. Before long they discovered that the Conservative battalions had surrounded in force the Hôtel de Ville, and that their attempt to change the Government must be abandoned. Nothing was left but to secure a safe and honourable retreat, and Blanqui declared that before he and his party, at about three p.m., evacuated the Hôtel de Ville, it was distinctly agreed that the municipal elections should be immediately held, and that no attempt should be made to punish those who had had a share in the day's attempt to upset the Government. He particularly insisted upon this last point, cross-questioning each witness in order to prove it. The witnesses examined were M. Jules Simon, M. Jules Ferry, M. Emanuel Arago, M. Dorian, and General Tamisier. Of these M. Jules Ferry alone ventured to maintain that the arrangement between the Government and the insurgents for the evacuation of the Hôtel de Ville was in no wise political, but purely military. M. Jules Simon and M. Arago evaded the point by declaring that they had themselves nothing to do with any arrangement. But General Tamisier was forced by the prisoner to admit that he believed an agreement to have been made that the insurgents should not be prosecuted; while M. Dorian—who acted as negotiator between the two parties,



A SCENE OF THE CARNIVAL IN PARIS: AFTER THE BALL.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

SIR R. P. COLLIER'S APPOINTMENT.

The division on this question the previous night was the only subject of interest before their Lordships. When the division took place—in which Earl Granville and two other noble Lords were, in consequence of illness, allowed to vote in their places—the amendment was said to have been carried by 89 to 87, a result which took many people by surprise, and was loudly cheered by the supporters of the Ministry.

The Duke of Richmond pointed out that according to the votes there was an error in the numbers reported by the tellers. The Lords who voted with the Government were 88, and not 89; so that the majority was in reality only one.

The Marquis of Salisbury—"This correction is important, and it is desirable to make it known, in order that those noble Lords who were brought home to support the Government may each have the satisfaction of feeling that the victory was owing to him."

The Earl of Kimberley—"I should be glad to know what right the noble Duke has to assume that the tellers were wrong. The error is just as likely to have been committed by the division clerks."

Earl GRANVILLE—"And I should be glad to know the names of the noble Lords who were brought home from Italy or elsewhere."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. CARDWELL brought up the Army Estimates, and gave notice that he would make the usual statement in reference to them in Committee of the whole House on the following Thursday.

The Army Estimates amount to £14,824,500, the net decrease, as compared with last year, being £1,027,000. There is a decrease in almost every item of the expenditure. The pay of the regular forces is less by £173,900, the vote for the clothing establishments is less by £126,600, and that for the supply of warlike and other stores is less by £620,000, or about one third. There is an increase of £6000 for the militia, and £48,700 for provisions, &c. The effective services are estimated to cost £12,547,400, and the non-effective £2,277,100. The decreases on the votes amount to £1,098,500, but some are increased to the amount of £71,300. The regular forces estimated for in the ensuing year number 133,649, being a decrease of 1398, as compared with the number voted last year. The forces in India number 62,957, being ninety-three men more than last year. The vote for militia pay and allowance is £963,300, being an increase of £6050. For the yeomanry cavalry the sum of £79,700 is provided, leaving a decrease of £2036, mostly in pay and allowances, the number of men being slightly less than last year. For the volunteers £493,300 is required, being a decrease of £12,450. The army reserve force is estimated to cost £124,500. The first class is increased in number by 1000 men, but the second class is reduced by 5000. The increase will cost £4500, but the decrease will amount to £9000. In the establishments for the supply of warlike and other stores there is a reduction of £71,624 in wages and £87,857 in metals, but £20,000 more is required for saltpetre and sulphur.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

In reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that no official information had been received on the subject of the "friendly communication" addressed to the Government of the United States by her Majesty's Ministers; but that General Schenck had, in conversation that day with Earl Granville, stated that he did not think it would arrive before March 1.

TRAFFIC IN COOLIES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. R. N. FOWLER called attention to the Chinese coolie traffic and to the systematic practice of decoying natives of China from their homes, taking them to Macao (where they were put into barracks), and afterwards transferring them to Peru. He suggested that her Majesty's Ministers should use their influence with the Portuguese Government to put a stop to the traffic at Macao, where it was conducted with the connivance of that Government; that they should also endeavour to induce foreign Powers generally to espouse and carry out the principles contained in the bill laid upon the table on Thursday night for the protection of the South Pacific islands, and themselves order the suppression of the gambling-houses in the British colony of Hong-Kong.

The motion was seconded by Mr. T. HUGHES and supported by Mr. EASTWICK.

Lord ENFIELD described at some length the measures which had been taken by successive Governments since the year 1853, with the view of regulating and mitigating the evils connected with the coolie traffic. They had addressed a communication to the Portuguese Government in July last, and in reply had been assured that steps would be taken to put an end to the abuses complained of.

After a few more speeches by Sir C. Adderley, Mr. C. Gilpin, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and after a few words in explanation from Mr. R. Fowler, the amendment was withdrawn.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

Mr. LOPES next brought under notice the defective state of the law with regard to the summoning, attendance, and remuneration of jurymen, and moved—"That the law relating to juries ought to be dealt with as a whole in a bill to be brought in by the Government at the earliest possible period."

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. H. SMITH; and in the discussion that ensued (and in which Mr. Ward-Hunt, Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Denman took part) a general opinion was expressed that the present system was unsatisfactory and open to abuse, and Mr. Collins even went the length of suggesting that juries should be done away with altogether in civil cases, and that the responsibility of deciding upon facts should devolve upon the Judge.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that the system was bad, and promised to do his utmost in the course of the Session to provide a legislative remedy. With regard to the abolition of juries, he could not, he said, assent to a less number than twelve being empanelled in any case in which human life was at issue; but he saw no reason why, in civil cases, the number might not with advantage be reduced to seven.

The motion was then withdrawn.

TRANSFER OF LAND.

A motion calling attention to the desirability of affording additional facilities for the transfer of land was introduced by Mr. GREGORY.

Mr. WREN HOSKYNs insisted upon the introduction of a cheap and easy transfer of land system similar to what existed in every country of Europe but England.

Mr. R. TORRENS advocated the necessity of some inexpensive principle on which an indefeasible title might be based.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL acquiesced in the desirability of reform, and admitted that the system of Lord Westbury had failed. The subject was, he said, one of great difficulty; but he assured the House that the Government had a bill already in print which would go much further than the suggestions of Mr. Gregory. He feared, however, that it would be impossible to introduce it in the course of the present Session.

Mr. R. N. FOWLER spoke in favour of a complete change, much more revolutionary than any system of registration could be.

After a few words from Mr. S. HILL urging that efficient registration would be enough, the motion was withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attention was subsequently drawn by Sir J. HAY to the unsatisfactory condition of the wooden ironclads of the Navy, which

elicited from Mr. GOSCHEN a statement deprecating the allegations of the hon. and gallant Baronet as likely to alarm unnecessarily the relatives and friends of the persons serving in those ships.

On the motion of Mr. J. G. TALBOT, and with the approbation of the Home Secretary, the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Bill was read the second time.

Mr. Walpole's bill for instituting a public prosecutor was read the second time.

Mr. STANSFELD obtained leave to introduce his Sanitary Reform Bill, which proposes to divide the sanitary authorities into urban and rural authorities—the first consisting of town councils, improvement commissioners, and local boards, and the last of boards of guardians.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Airlie having called attention to the question of railway amalgamation, and asked the Government what course they intended to take on the subject,

Viscount HALIFAX suggested that a joint Committee of both Houses should be appointed to consider the subject; and the Duke of Richmond agreed with the suggestion, after a few words from the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Clanricarde.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS AND REGISTRIES.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bills, which were, he said, identical with the measure the principle of which had been admitted on second reading in 1869, 1870, and 1871. It had now, however, been divided into two parts, the second relating to the procedure of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The Bishop of Peterborough opposed the second bill, which was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, after some discussion, was read the second time. A division was subsequently taken on the Ecclesiastical Procedure Bill, the second reading of which was defeated by 24 to 14.

LANDOWNERS.

Viscount HALIFAX promised the Earl of Derby that a return should be prepared and laid on the table showing the number of landowners in every county in the United Kingdom, as a means of disabusing the public mind of an error as to the number of proprietors and the quantity of land held by each.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE LATE LORD MAYO.

In reply to Mr. Osborne,

Mr. GLADSTONE said that when the Government became possessed of full information with reference to the assassination of the late Viceroy of India it would become their duty to consider the propriety of making some public recognition of the services of the noble Earl.

SIR R. COLLIER'S APPOINTMENT.

The orders of the day having been postponed to give precedence to the discussion on the vote of censure on the Government for the elevation of Sir R. Collier, Mr. Cross submitted the following resolution:—

"That this House has seen with regret the course taken by her Majesty's Government in carrying out the provisions of the Act of last Session relative to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and is of opinion that the elevation of Sir Robert Collier to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose only of giving him a colourable qualification to be a paid member of the Judicial Committee, and his immediate transfer to the Judicial Committee accordingly, were acts at variance with the spirit and intention of the statute, and an evil example in the exercise of judicial patronage." Admitting that Sir R. Collier was not personally objectionable, and conceding the actual legality of the appointment, the hon. gentleman contended that a breach of faith had been practised upon Parliament, as it intended that the vacancies in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be filled by some of her Majesty's Judges at Westminster Hall or by the Chief Justices of the three Courts in India.

The motion was seconded by Mr. GOLDNEY.

Sir R. PALMER moved as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Cross—"That this House finds no just cause for a Parliamentary censure on the conduct of the Government in the recent appointment of Sir Robert Porrett Collier to a Judgeship of the Common Pleas, and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." The hon. and learned gentlemen argued that if it were conceded that Sir R. Collier was a competent person to go to the Privy Council, there was no ground whatever for Parliamentary censure, as the Government was completely justified in giving him the necessary qualification. In his opinion, the sole question for the House to decide was the fitness of the man for the office, for if that were conceded the Government were justified in raising him to the bench of the Common Pleas with a view to his immediate translation to the higher appointment in the Privy Council. The hon. and learned gentleman also contended that the Government were actuated by motives of the purest possible description—that their conduct was susceptible of explanation on the best possible motives, and that, placed in a difficulty as they were with a large arrears of appeals to be disposed of in a very limited period, they had done the best that could be done under the circumstances for the benefit of the public service.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. GOLDSMID.

After further speeches for and against the vote of censure, Mr. G. HARDY commented upon the weak defence of the Government by Sir R. Palmer, who had, he said, failed to grapple with the real question at issue, and whose case was so bad that even the most accomplished advocate in the profession could make nothing of it. On the part of the Opposition, he denied that they wanted to injure the Government. All they desired was to protect the law, and prevent a precedent being set which would be of evil example in the exercise of judicial patronage.

At ten minutes past midnight Mr. GLADSTONE rose to address the House. He reminded it that the motion was strictly a penal one, and that Parliament was called upon in its judicial capacity to pass judgment on the conduct of the Government. He denied that the Government had acted contrary to what they knew to be the intention of the House. This was a grave charge, but a graver remained behind, for her Majesty's Ministers were charged with having committed a crime only short of high treason. It was admitted that the statute had been obeyed, and that a competent Judge had been appointed. Before, however, the Government had concluded to give the appointment to Sir R. Collier they were left in a position of considerable difficulty, although he admitted that that circumstance was no justification for the straining or violating of an Act of Parliament. The interpretation put by the Government on the language of the statute was that certain persons possessing a certain status were to be the persons eligible for the Court of Appeal. In their view this was the natural construction of the Act, and, regard being had to the fact that three eminent Judges had declined the office, he owned that it was with considerable satisfaction that so eminent a puisne Judge as Sir R. Collier had been found to accept the office. The Act was absolutely silent on the subject of judicial experience as a condition for the appointment; and, therefore, so long as fitness had been achieved and the Act was complied with, no offence had been committed by the Government. He owned, however, that if they had foreseen the storm that had been raised they would not have made the appointment; but he denied that the Government had been wanting in foresight, or were indifferent to the obligations of Acts of Parliament. The indictment against the Government was, in his opinion, unsustainable; and he contended that never was a capital charge made against a Government on such slender evidence. He trusted that the House would not be led from the straight road of justice into the slippery paths to which the Opposition had invited it, and that it would not condemn the Government and throw a shade over the judicial fame of Sir R.

Collier on such arguments as had been adduced in favour of the resolution.

Lord ELCHO said that, having listened to the attack and the defence, he felt that he was bound (though with reluctance) to vote for the resolution.

At half-past one o'clock the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the original resolution	241
Against	268

Majority for Ministers

The amendment of Sir R. Palmer was then put and agreed to without a division.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Beauchamp's Burial Grounds Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that on Monday next he would move that the House should not sit on Thanksgiving Day.

THE CIVIL LIST.

Sir C. DILKE gave notice that on March 19 he will call attention to the Civil List, and move for papers.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, that, from Dec. 20 to 26 last, twenty-five copies of the American case were received at the Foreign Office.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. Macfie called attention to the last report of the Emigration Commissioners, and moved for returns, with the view of advocating a system of State-superintended emigration to the British Colonies in preference to foreign countries. He was seconded by Sir H. Verney, and supported by Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. S. Aytoun, and Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, in agreeing to the returns, with a slight amendment, on the part of the Government, discussed the conditions of State-aided emigration, and maintained that it would be impossible to use public moneys for controlling the stream of emigration in the manner suggested by Mr. Macfie.

BURIALS BILL, ETC.

Mr. Cowper-Temple obtained leave to bring in a bill to permit the delivery of occasional sermons in churches by persons not in holy orders of the Church of England.

Leave was also given to Sir R. Austruther to bring in a bill to amend the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Marriages (Society of Friends) Bill and the Public Parks (Ireland) Bill were read the second time.

The motion to go into Committee on the Burials Bill was opposed by Mr. J. Talbot, on the ground that as another bill on the same subject would soon come down from the House of Lords, it would be desirable to postpone the Committee for a fortnight.

Eventually the House divided on the propriety of postponing the Committee for a fortnight, when an amendment to that effect was defeated by 73 to 52.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the discussion of the clauses.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE GAME LAWS.

More than three hours were devoted to the consideration of the bill of Mr. Hardcastle for the amendment of the Game Laws, the principal feature of which was that it proposed to make game the property of the occupier of the soil, and the theft of it punishable with the penalties now applicable to ordinary larceny.

Mr. Straight seconded the motion, on the understanding that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. West and Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson objected to the severity of some of the clauses; while Mr. M'Lagan held that it would be better that the administration of the Game Laws should be taken out of the hands of the country magistrates. Mr. C. S. Read pointed out the damage done by ground game, and ridiculed the idea of converting such knowing and destructive birds as rooks into game, while the fox—that gave more sport than any other animal in the world—was left without legislative protection.

Mr. CARNegie suggested that the better course would be not to affirm the principle of the bill, but to refer the whole subject to a Select Committee, with a view to the amendment of the law as applicable to all parts of the United Kingdom.

After some further discussion, in which Colonel Ruggles-Brise, Mr. Munz, and Mr. Beresford-Hope took part,

Mr. Secretary BRUCE expressed his opinion that the better course would be to accept the suggestion of the honourable member for Forfarshire.

To this Mr. HARDCASTLE agreed, and some observations having been made by Mr. COLLINS (who described rabbits as "the curse of the country"), and Mr. A. Pell (who denounced the over-preservation of ground game as destructive of the interests of agriculture), the bill was withdrawn, and the motion of Mr. Carnegie, for referring the subject to a Select Committee, was agreed to.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS, having presented a great number of petitions in favour of his bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, moved the second reading of the measure.

Mr. G. TALBOT submitted as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The hon. gentleman contended that if the principle of the measure were affirmed by the Legislature it would be impossible to stop at the wife's sister, as it would become necessary to revise the whole table of affinity.

Sir H. SELWIN-IBBETSON seconded the amendment; while

Mr. CLAY supported the principle of the bill, and asserted that, when the question was put at a public meeting of his own constituents at Hull (which included a great number of women), nearly every one present held up a hand in favour of it.

Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE opposed the measure, because he believed it would pull down the edifice of domestic respectability, and set up in its stead the platform of Continental and American morals.

Mr. H. RICHARD observed that the Divine law did not prohibit such marriages, but, on the contrary, by implication, gave its sanction to them. Referring to the opposition offered by Mr. Beresford-Hope to many successive attempts at ameliorating the law, he characterised the hon. gentleman as "the forlorn hope of Ecclesiastical Toryism."

Mr. G. HARDY protested against the argument that the question affected the poorer classes of the community, or that there was any strong feeling in the country in favour of these marriages. He also objected to persons who had deliberately broken the law being absolved by Parliament from the consequences of their offence.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS, in reviewing the religious aspect of the question, reminded the House that the highest lay and ecclesiastical authorities of the Church of England had laid it down in "The Speaker's Commentary" that such marriages were not, according to the implication of Holy Writ, prohibited. He also reminded the House that her Majesty had been advised by her Ministers to consent to a law legalising those alliances in South Australia.

Lord J. MANNERS entered a protest against the British Legislature being driven to adopt so novel and dangerous a change in the law simply because her Majesty's Government had, without the knowledge or sanction of Parliament, advised her to assent to it in South Australia.

On a division the second reading was carried by 186 to 138, being a majority of 48.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord SYDNEY reported that the Queen had approved of the Lord Chancellor preceding her in the Royal procession to St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving Day. Earl GRANVILLE gave notice of his intention to move that the House should adjourn from Monday to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After a considerable discussion, the Manchester Tramways Bill was rejected without a division.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

In reply to Mr. W. H. SMITH, Mr. GLADSTONE said, in reference to the recommendation of the Committee upon the Thames Embankment, the Government were bound by Act of Parliament to obtain for the Crown the highest value of the land. If, therefore, the hon. gentleman could point out in what way that object could be attained, the Government would be prepared to consider the matter. The offer made was wholly inadequate, and could not be accepted without a special Act of Parliament, and he was not prepared to introduce any such measure.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to Mr. Julian Goldsmid, said the American case, which had been presented to the Senate at Washington, would be laid before the House of Commons, on the motion of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. GOLDSMID then gave notice of his intention to move for the production of the document to-morrow.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. CARDWELL, in Committee of Supply, introduced the Army Estimates in a lengthened speech. The upshot of his statement was that we had upwards of 300,000 men for our defences, including the regulars, the militia, the yeomanry, the army reserves, and the pensioners; and if we add the volunteers the number will be swelled to 467,000 men. The speech was received favourably by both sides, and the wish was generally expressed to postpone any criticism until the members had a reasonable time allowed for considering the details.

No vote was taken. The Chairman ultimately was ordered to report progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon this bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. W. F. TOLLEMACHE was, on Saturday, elected without opposition to succeed his father in the representation of West Cheshire in Parliament.

THE NOMINATION FOR NORTH NOTTS took place, on Tuesday, at Mansfield, when Mr. Laycock (Liberal) and Mr. Monckton (Conservative) were proposed. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Laycock, and a poll was demanded.

THE POLLING FOR THE WICK BURGHS, where Mr. Pender and Mr. Reid are the candidates, will take place to-day (Saturday).

LORD ORSINGTON (the late Speaker) has issued an address to the electors of North Notts, on retiring from the representation of the division.

NORWICH.—It is announced, on the authority of Sir Samuel Bignold, the local Conservative leader, that the Conservatives of Norwich propose to start two Conservative candidates at the dissolution of Parliament. They will probably be Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Sir H. J. Stracey.

SAVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.

SOME interesting experiments, intended to test the efficacy of an apparatus invented by Mr. Rogers, were made, on Monday, on the rifle range at Silvertown, which was lent for the purpose by the 26th and 49th Middlesex and the 9th Essex Volunteers. The experiments at Cowes and elsewhere, by which Mr. Rogers has at various times shown the value of his invention, have all been conducted with small models only; but the recent subscription has at length put him in possession of an apparatus of working dimensions, which will shortly be stationed at some selected point of the coast for the purpose of being brought into actual use when circumstances may require. We have often described Mr. Rogers's invention, and need only now say that it consists of two projectiles—a cone destined to be thrown from the shore over a ship, and an anchor destined to be thrown from the ship to the shore. Each projectile is intended to be fired from a mortar, and each carries a double whipline running through a block, by means of which a rope may be at once run out and made fast as soon as the anchor has buried its flukes in the ground, or as soon as the cone has been secured on board the endangered ship. The points claimed by Mr. Rogers are chiefly long range and accuracy of flight for his projectile, and the security of the line against being entangled, twisted, or otherwise impeded in its running, so that as soon as the shot is fired a working communication between the ship and the shore will be established. Five experiments were tried on Monday. In the first, a small cone, weighing 10 lb., and carrying a 2-in. whipline, was fired with 6 oz. of powder from a small mortar to test altitude and range only. The elevation of the mortar was about 45 deg., and the cone was thrown 203 yards, reaching a maximum altitude of 320 ft. A vertical rope was then set up to test accuracy of aim. In the second experiment, with a mortar elevation of 32 deg., the same cone and rope were thrown 192 yards, with a deflection to the left of one yard and a half. For the third experiment a large mortar and larger projectiles were used. Unfortunately, the carriage of this mortar had not previously been tested, and, one of its bolts having given way, a full charge of powder could not be employed. Eight ounces only were used, instead of 12 oz., so that the full range could not be obtained. The cone weighed 34 lb., and carried a 1½-in. whipline. This cone was thrown 182 yards by a mortar elevation of 40 deg., and with a deflection of eight yards to the right; and, the line having formed into a large bunch, this was hauled through the block without difficulty. In the fourth experiment the same cone was fired with a 2-in. whipline, and was thrown 256 yards, with a deflection of seven yards to the right. A 1½-in. rope was then hauled through by a windlass, and a large rope taken up to the cone in five minutes. In the fifth and concluding experiment the three-fluked anchor was fired. This weighs 134 lb., and carries a 1½-in. rope. It was thrown 110 yards, with eight yards deflection, and a 10 lb. weight was then hauled out to the anchor to show the manner of working. The anchor held well, and a larger rope having next been run out, the cart for carrying the apparatus, which weighs 6 cwt., was hauled up to the anchor in the same manner. The experiments were witnessed by a large number of officers of the Royal Navy and of the Naval Reserve, and a resolution expressive of great satisfaction was unanimously carried.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT has given notice of his intention to move, in Committee on the Ballot Bill, certain amendments, with a view to throw the expenses of elections on the ratepayers.

THE CASE OF THE GAUNTLET.—Can a steam-tug which tows a German prize into a French port be said to be "in the naval service of France?" Such was the question just decided in the affirmative by Lord Justice James in the case of the Gauntlet, which towed the Lord Brougham into Dunkirk from the Downs. The defence was that the tug was only employed in her ordinary occupation, and the Court of Admiralty had dismissed the claim of the Crown that the vessel should be seized under the Foreign Enlistment Act. Against this decision the Crown appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which thus reversed the decision of the Admiralty, and declared the forfeiture of the tug.



THE THANKSGIVING.

THE giving of final touches of decoration to the preparations for the Royal visit to St. Paul's will have to stand over till Monday, and it may be that the sound of hammers will be heard till the grey dawn of Tuesday morning. Up to the last possible moment the disagreements of conflicting boards, each of which declined to take responsibility, delayed the adoption of any distinct plan of decoration, even in that irregularly-picturesque thoroughfare where so much interest will be centred. What will be the aspect of Ludgate-hill on the auspicious occasion is even yet uncertain; and, though preparations have been made for acting on a settled scheme, the vagary of some enthusiastic shop-keeper who unites a display of loyalty with advertising facilities may mar even the most admirable effects. It is consolatory to know that the Oxford-street tradesmen have secured the advantages which seemed to have been denied them, and that their anxious care for the gratification of the thousands who were likely to congregate along the route from the Viaduct has enabled them to join the noble army of speculators who advertise their shop-fronts to be let in sittings, at from half a guinea to two guineas apiece.

It is in the City, however, that the gorgeous display will culminate. Temple Bar will be, so to speak, the very core of the whole occasion, and the great Metropolitan Board of Works—left desolate on the Thames Embankment, and compelled to pitch their pavilions in Hyde Park—have yet a crumb of comfort in the reflection that they will be represented amongst the stately horsemen who will accompany the Lord Mayor when he goes to open the City gate to her Majesty.

His Lordship will not, of course, wait there in the cold. Dismounting from his charger, he will, probably in company with the Sword and Mace Bearer, retire to that mysterious room over the bar, which belongs to the Messrs. Child, the bankers. But the delegates who represent civic authority will stand—at least, we hope the horses brought from Woolwich for their use will stand—in waiting for the Queen. From information we have received it is not likely that any of these gentlemen will dismount. Indeed, the dangers and difficulties contingent on dismounting are already but too likely to lead to a breach of courtesy towards her Majesty.

It would obviously be only within the most ordinary observance of politeness to so distinguished a guest that the civic horsemen should form a cavalcade on her return, and escort her beyond the City boundaries—say, as far as Holborn Bars. Now, some of the gentlemen representing the great metropolitan body, fearing that they may be liable to some such feat of equestrianism as distinguished their famous predecessor, John Gilpin, are already protesting against the liability to be called upon to remount when once they have alighted safely at St. Paul's Cathedral. Even with the ready aid known as a "log-up" they mistrust their own activity, and unless the artillerymen who are to bring the steeds from Woolwich remain, each man as an equerry to his own horse, and lend their sturdy strength to the hoisting of the fathers of the City into their saddles, despite will be done to our Sovereign, and the banquet, to which the deputation may innocently look forward as a fitting termination to a glorious day, will bring with it that form of dyspepsia which surely follows a mind ill at ease. It is not yet too late. Let the vestries be up and doing; and, if no other plan will suit, those who are afraid may be relegated to the parochial pavilions at Constitution-hill, and only committee-men with a "good seat" be told off to caracole on Ludgate-hill.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

WHEN M. Thiers jocularly asked a friend why the French should not establish a Constitutional Monarchy, and elect him King, under the title of Adolphe le Bref, he may (if the story be other than a malicious invention) have uttered a shrewd sarcasm on himself. In all the sittings of the Assembly he has, by force of intense personal activity and a determined occupation of the tribune, actually assumed an almost regal position. His last resort, in face of a truculent Opposition, has been to threaten resignation; and it is even asserted that he carries in his pocket a document, properly signed and formally drawn up, that he may be ready at any moment to terrify his colleagues by depriving the Government of its political head.

This course has its disadvantages. Already Paris has shown symptoms of laughing at the President; and, when once Paris laughs at its rulers, they are soon blighted under that fierce, relentless ridicule.

M. Thiers has never really swerved from his original convictions, and is now as consistent a Monarchist as he was when he lent his great powers and clear head to the support of Louis Philippe. The memorial drawn up by the advocates of a fusion of the Legitimist and the Orleanist factions may, after all, be such a programme as he would accept, if only it were possible to create a decent show of confidence between the two princely houses. But that is scarcely possible. The adherents of the white flag who have signed that proposition have done it in fear and

trembling, lest they should have been guilty of a fatal compromise. Chambord, who would profit by it, not only refuses to indorse it (preferring to throw the responsibility on his supporters), but takes pains to assure everybody that it was done without his express sanction.

Meanwhile, the Imperialist party is alive, but quietly waiting. Active here and there, but not alarmingly demonstrative. The ex-Emperor, as he sits in front of the Hyde Park Hotel, next Tuesday, to watch our Royal procession go by, may feel that his time may yet come to sow golden bees on the tapestry at a reconstructed Tuileries, and to reap the reward of the long patient brooding faculty which, a quarter of a century ago, enabled him to smile at those who had so long laughed at him while he was an exile in London and a prisoner at Ham. That there is no slight probability of at least a Bonapartist reaction is evident from the sudden panic which has seized the Government. The wildest stories are current as to conspiracies and arrests, and practical expression has been given to Ministerial apprehension by the proposal of a new press law, enabling the Minister of the Interior to prosecute any journal which attacks either the present or any *de facto* form of government which may hereafter exist. Urgency was voted for the measure by a large majority. Its special object is the suppression of Bonapartist journals; and it is a bad omen for the Republic that it so soon has reason to fear the power of a system which was pronounced to be extinct in France after the Battle of Sedan.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES are expected to leave Osborne for Marlborough House on Monday next, in order to take part in the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's the following day.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has arrived at Portsmouth to go through a course of gunnery instruction on board H.M.S. Excellent. The studies will probably extend over six months.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, who have been residing at Cannes during the winter, are now about to travel through Italy, previous to their return to England, which will not be before April next.

THE PREMIER AND MRS. GLADSTONE entertained the United States Minister and Miss Schenck, the Marchioness of Ripon, and a select party at dinner on Saturday.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, who has been unwell, is again able to attend to official business.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY has arrived in Rome incognito.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE, on Tuesday, demanded in the Reichstag a credit of five million florins, to be devoted to subsidising Government officials on account of the high prices prevailing.

THE QUEEN has issued an order to the Peers of Scotland to elect a member of their body in the room of the Earl of Kellie, deceased, as one of the sixteen representative peers of that province.

LORD NORTHBROOK, Under-Secretary of State for War, has been selected to replace Lord Mayo as Governor-General of India.

THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD has been conferred upon Mr. Justice Grove, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Oliver Nugent, President of the Legislative Council of Antigua.

MARQUIS TOWNSEND has once more been imposed upon by beggars, and brought mother and daughter before Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street. After remonstrating with the Marquis for laying himself open to such annoyances, the magistrate sent the mother to prison for a month, and the child to an industrial school.

LORD RICHARD GROSVENOR, brother of the Marquis of Westminster, and M.P. for Flintshire, has been appointed to be Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, in the place of Lord Castlereagh, who is now Earl of Kenmare.

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has passed a bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee. The Senate Committee, however, has reported against the measure.

THE ADMIRALTY STEAM-YACHT ENCHANTRESS has been ordered to proceed immediately to Suez, there to meet H.M.S. Glasgow, and receive on board Lady Mayo and family, and the body of Lord Mayo.

LORD HOBART, it is understood, has accepted the post of Governor of Madras, which has been held some years by Lord Napier of Merchiston, now for the time filling Lord Mayo's place at Calcutta.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between the Marquis of Bute and the Hon. Miss Howard, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop and first cousin of the Duke of Norfolk.

LORD RIFON presided, on the 16th inst., over a meeting of the Exhibition Commissioners, at which it was resolved that, as the French and Belgian Commissioners had liberally relinquished the rights accorded to them with reference to the sale of articles, the rules laid down for the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 would in future be adhered to.

SIR W. GILL, BART., M.D., has been appointed one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

SIR A. E. KENNEDY, now Governor of the West African Settlements, has been transferred to a similar post at Hong-Kong.

MR. JOHN ALBERT BRIGHT, eldest son of the Right Hon. John Bright, sailed from Liverpool for New York, the other day, with the intention of making a tour through the United States.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, in a letter to the proprietor of the *West Sussex Gazette*, says:—"Newspaper property to an enormous extent has been created or extended; the literary character of newspapers has been improved, and the tone of writing is higher than it formerly was. All that we foretold in our agitation for a free press has come to pass; nothing that the most timid feared has arisen in consequence of our success."

A VERDICT OF "MANSLAUGHTER" has been returned by the Coroner's jury against Police-Constable Sticking for killing George Raymond at Ilford, by striking him on the head with his staff. A censure was added on the police-sergeant on duty for refusing to take and book the charge.

"DEATH FROM STARVATION" is the terrible verdict returned by the Coroner's jury in the case of an infant, three months old, in Bethnal-green, the Coroner expressing his horror at the details. The mother had applied to the relieving officer, but was so bullied that she dared not apply again; and when the parish doctor attended it was too late.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. HENRY F. CHORLEY took place, at the Brompton Cemetery, on Tuesday morning. Among the principal mourners were Sir Michael Costa, Mr. B. Rathbone, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Henry Leslie, Mr. Hallé, Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, and other musical celebrities.

MR. SOTHERN AND MR. JOHN S. CLARKE have been performing at the Walnut-street and Arch-street Theatres, Philadelphia.

MR. BOUCAULT reappears at the Gaiety in May.

MR. CHARLES READE AND MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE are engaged upon comedies for the Gaiety.

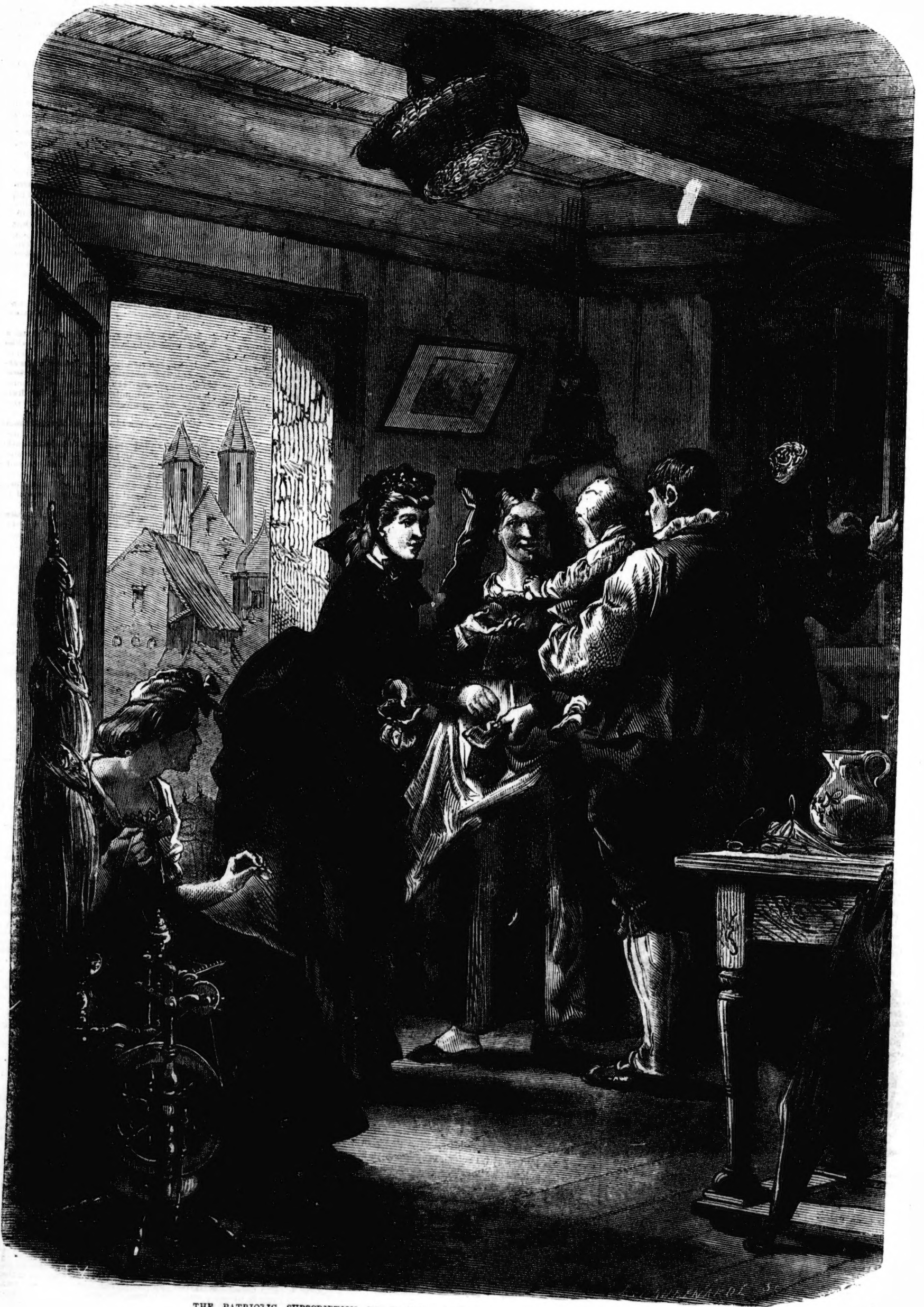
MIDLE, CLARA GOTTSCHALK has been giving pianoforte recitals in St. George's Hall, for the chief purpose of playing the works of her late brother, a composer of the romantic school. The lady also performed one of her own compositions.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE was opened, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. S. S. Lloyd, the president, in the chair.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT occurred at Eltham on Thursday evening. While a daughter of the Rev. Edward Thrupp was dressing for a ball her clothes caught fire and she was burnt to death. A young lady who attempted to save Miss Thrupp was so severely burnt that she lies in a dangerous state.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON was entertained by M. Léon Say, in Paris, on Sunday. His Lordship has since left for Rome.

THE DEATH OF M. GASTON CREMIEUX, dramatic author, and son of the celebrated advocate and Minister of Justice, is announced. M. G. Cremieux was the husband of Madame Menbelli, who sang at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Italian Opera Houses, and who is now on a musical tour in Germany with Herr Ullman, director.



THE PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIPTION IN FRANCE: ALSATIAN LADIES SOLICITING CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

We last week published a full memoir of the late Lord Mayo, the following official report of whose assassination has been received by the Duke of Argyll from the acting Governor-General of India:—

“Calcutta, Feb. 19, 4 p.m.

“The Viceroy, on his way in her Majesty's ship *Glasgow*, arrived at Port Blair on Thursday, the 8th of February, at nine o'clock in the morning. General Stewart, Superintendent of the Settlement, came and settled the plan of inspection with the private secretary of the Viceroy. The arrangements for the guard were specially considered and approved by the Viceroy. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the Viceroy, accompanied by the Superintendent, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, his own personal staff, and others, inspected the whole of Ross Island. A strong guard of native infantry and police accompanied the Viceroy, who even objected to their care as being excessive. He returned on board ship at two o'clock. At half-past two o'clock the Viceroy returned on shore with the Superintendent, Mr. Ellis; Major Burne, private secretary; Captains Lockwood and Gregory, aides-de-camp; Colonel Jervois, Count Waldstein, and Mr. Allen, and also a native body servant. The precautions for guarding the Viceroy were greater than before when he visited Viper Island and Chatham. Till five o'clock nothing of moment occurred to give cause for fear. The programme ended here; but the Viceroy proposed a visit to Hope Town and Mount Harriet. Mr. Ellis, being lame, remained behind, also Captain Gregory, on business. All the others and some of the armed escort accompanied the Viceroy. The Viceroy rode and walked up the hill, the others on foot close round. They reached the top near sunset, and stayed ten minutes. They walked down, with Count Waldstein and Captain Lockwood in advance, the rest close together, with the Viceroy's guard on both sides and in the rear. About 300 yards from the hill darkness came on and torches were lit. No convicts were near, except on barrows, with overseers, on a line off the road. About a quarter to seven they reached the pier. The pier is narrow, with steep stone sides. When about twenty-five yards from the boat, with the Viceroy's permission, the superintendent dropped a little behind to give an order. It was now quite dark. The armed escort was close to the Viceroy on



THE LATE EARL OF MAYO, VICEROY OF INDIA.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.)

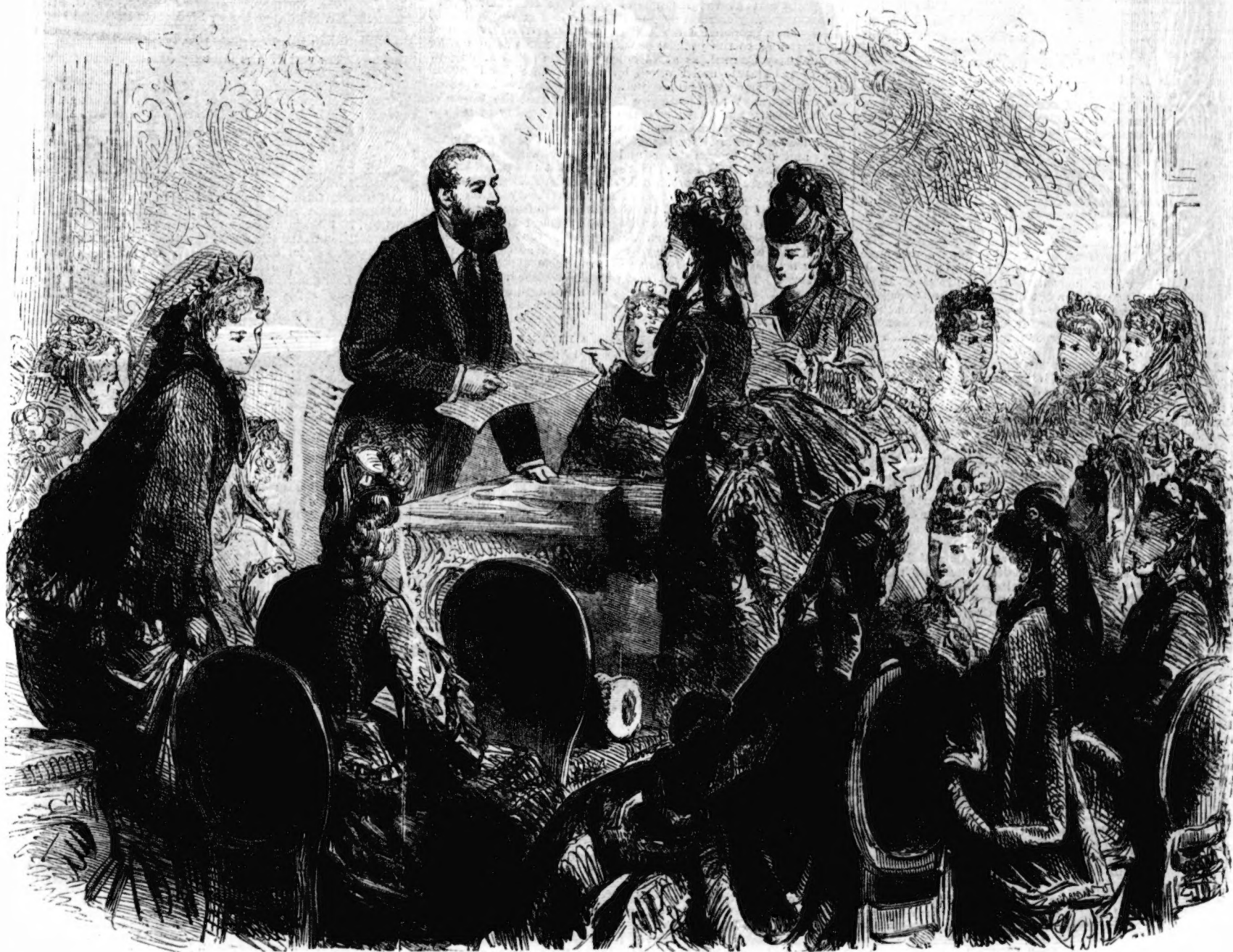
both sides, the police and his body servant in the rear, and Major Burne a few paces to the left. Colonel Jervois, Lieutenant Hawkins, and his personal body servant were nearest the Viceroy in the rear. The sailors of the *Glasgow* were at the end of the pier, in the front. The Viceroy advanced a few paces along the pier, when the assassin sprang, in a moment, out of the darkness, on to the Viceroy, and stabbed him twice, on the top of the left shoulder and under the right shoulder-blade. The assassin was immediately seized. The Viceroy ran a few paces forward, and fell over the pier into shallow water, on the left, but got up by himself, and was helped out, his shoulder bleeding copiously. The Viceroy walked firmly, felt his shoulder, and said, 'I don't think I am much hurt.' He was laid on a cart, the blood now flowing rapidly. When his wounds were bound up, the Viceroy asked to be taken on board ship. When being carried to the boat, he said twice, 'Lift up my head.' He spoke no more, but expired shortly afterwards, on his way to the ship."

The following message has been sent from the Queen to the acting Governor-General at Calcutta:—"The Queen has been deeply affected by the intelligence of the deplorable calamity which has so suddenly deprived all classes of her subjects in India of the able, vigilant, and impartial rule of one who so faithfully represented her as Viceroy of her Eastern Empire. Her Majesty feels that she has indeed lost a devoted servant and a loyal subject, in whom she reposed the fullest confidence. To Lady Mayo the loss must be irreparable, and the Queen heartily sympathises with her under this terrible blow."

Lord Mayo's remains were landed in Calcutta last Saturday, and conveyed on a gun-carriage to Government House. The body was escorted by about five hundred of the Calcutta volunteers; and in the procession, which was very imposing, there were many civil and military officials, deputations, &c. Immense crowds of orderly spectators were present.

A funeral service over the body took place in Calcutta on Wednesday. The remains were afterwards conveyed on board her Majesty's ship *Daphne*, all classes of the population being present along the line of route. From the *Daphne* the corpse is to be transferred to the steamer *Glasgow*, which will proceed to Bombay, from which port Lady Mayo will return to England.

A message from the Queen respecting the assassination of Lord Mayo has been sent to the Acting Governor-General of India.



THE FRENCH PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIPTION: MEETING OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE IN PARIS.

The message states that her Majesty has been deeply affected by the calamity which has occurred, and feels that she has lost a devoted servant, in whom she placed the fullest confidence. She at the same time expresses her sympathy with Lady Mayo.

The mark of recognition of Lord Mayo's public services will (it is rumoured) take the form of raising the present holder of the title, the eldest son of the late Governor-General (he is an officer in the 10th Hussars, now stationed at Dublin), to an Earldom of the United Kingdom—the existing Peerage being only of Ireland—and the granting of a pension of £2000 or £3000 a year to Lady Mayo for her life, with remainder to her eldest son for life.

Shere Ali, the murderer of the Viceroy, was formerly an orderly of the Commissioner of Peshawar. He afterwards served under Colonel Taylor, and behaved well at Umbeyla. In 1867, however, he murdered one of his kinsmen, with whom he had a blood-feud; but, as there was a presumption that the actual blow was struck by a comrade, he was merely sentenced to transportation for life. He had previously, when a lad, committed another murder on account of the same blood-feud, which had been kept up in his family for generations.

Lord Hobart has accepted the appointment of Governor of Madras. Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fitzjames Stephen as legal member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

LADIES' PATRIOTIC COMMITTEES IN FRANCE.

COLLECTIONS IN ALSACE.

We have already published an Engraving of the picture which the Alsatian ladies have had painted as a memorial of the German invasion, and our illustration this week represents the latest outbreak of patriotism among the fair dames of the province, who are organising a house-to-house subscription towards paying the indemnity which will deliver French territory from the occupation of the enemy.

THE PARISIAN COMMITTEE.

one of the meetings of which is represented in another Engraving, is composed of a number of ladies of high position, one of whom, Madame Lepel Cointet, has contributed 100,000f. to the good cause, having thus sacrificed a large part of her fortune, besides giving personal constant efforts. Madame Cibiel and her daughters, Madame J. Darcel and Madame Pierre de Remusat, have together contributed 100,000f. Madame Conrad Jameson has given 25,000f., and promises to give 100,000f. when the subscription shall have reached 400 millions. Our illustration was taken at a meeting at the Hôtel du Louvre, at the moment that some of these munificent contributions were announced.

FIRST PARTY FIGHTS OF THE SESSION.

IN THE LORDS.

THE SPECTATORS.

THURSDAY, the 15th inst., is noteworthy as being the first field-night of the Session in the House of Lords. The attendance of distinguished strangers was unusually large. The Duc de Broglie, the Ambassador of the French Republic, looked down upon the scene from the gallery allotted to diplomatists. The Duke (who was accompanied by his First Secretary of Legation) might, with his broad, red, cheerful, almost jolly face, pass for an Englishman. He shaves as close as an ancient Roman, with the exception of a small, crisp moustache, like that of the late Prince Consort. General Schenck, the American Minister, not unmindful of the issues involved in a Ministerial crisis at the present eventful moment, was more at ease among the crowd around the throne, chatting with this statesman and that. The General, short and square-built, with small but good features, and wearing a closely-clipped, somewhat grizzled beard, looks all the world like a Dutchman, and a very companionable one. Edinburgh sent us a well-known Parliamentary figure in the person of the Lord Justice-Clerk; and the Lord Advocate, his successor, dismissed his Education Bill from his mind for the occasion. It was said that the active and well-known eyeglass of the member of the Judicial Committee who had brought this vote of censure upon the Ministry was visible among the crowd. The Chief Baron of the Exchequer was certainly here, and so was Sir R. Phillimore, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. Ministers and ex-Ministers came and went all night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer coming earliest and remaining longest. Among other members of the Lower House privileged to stand or sit beside the woolsack were the Marquis of Hartington, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Childers, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Ward Hunt, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Mowbray, and the Solicitor-General. A still more eager and more deeply interested audience might be found in the two little galleries reserved for M.P.'s at the other end of the House. Here, on the Ministerial side, that he might better hear the Opposition speakers, sat Sir Roundell Palmer—grave, thoughtful, and preoccupied. In the opposite gallery was Mr. Cross, who, on Monday, asked the House of Commons to pronounce the censure which the Lords were about to consider.

The interior of the House proper was animated. Earl Granville had happily discarded his crutches, but required a couple of sticks, and as soon as he took his seat he drew a railway rug over his nether limbs. He was supported by Viscount Halifax, whose inestimable value in debate was never more apparent. He is the only member of the Upper House who knows how and when to cheer. He sees a point instantly, and his "Hear, hear!" at first unobtrusive, mounts *crescendo* as he gets aid from peers behind, until a decided blow and discouragement are inflicted on the enemy. The Duke of Richmond and his fighting lieutenant, the Marquis of Salisbury, sat side by side. Near them was the Earl of Derby. A few peeresses in Court mourning and a crowded bar completed the picture.

THE COMBATANTS.

Earl Stanhope, who rose punctually at a quarter past five, could not have desired a more attentive audience. His voice rose full and clear, and re-echoed through the vaulted chamber. His speech justified his selection for this particular work. Lord Stanhope principally relied upon Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's letter, thus constituting as his principal witness a functionary whom the Duke of Argyll boldly designated as the chief counsel for the prosecution. After the stately rhetoric of Lord Stanhope, Lord Portman's conversational and often inaudible speech fell flat, and caused much disappointment among the Liberal members of both Houses. The Marquis of Salisbury's speech was acrid and bitter. His quarrel was not with the Lord Chancellor, but with Mr. Gladstone. The flow of his invective was disturbed by an interruption due to the acoustics of the House. He was leaning on the table, looking towards the bar, and sending his voice in the direction of the reporters' gallery, like an arrow at a bull's-eye, when the Lord Chancellor, leaving the woolsack, exclaimed, "Will the noble Lord be good enough to turn a little way round, so that I may hear?" Lord Salisbury complied, and sent the two or three next sentences in the direction of the woolsack, whereupon he immediately became inaudible to the reporters and M.P.'s on a line with them. The same thing happened when Lord Westbury was speaking. Now and then a phrase uttered with superlative suavity was sent up the House to the Lord Chancellor, whereupon every face on the Ministerial benches above the gangway mantled with smiles. Anon, Lord Westbury turned to the bar and uttered a series of witticisms with still more unctuous sweetness, when it was the reporters' turn to laugh and the Lords to look blank, and wonder what it was. Unfortunately for mirth, if not for justice, whatever the Lord Chancellor heard was lost to the public, while that which told least in debate alone reached the outer world. The fragments, however, were worth preserv-

ing; for example, the relative effects of equity and common law training upon the human mind, as exemplified in the letter of Mr. Justice Willes, and the two separate, but not entirely dislocated, processes in which the Premier and the Lord Chancellor severally co-operated to make a Judicial Committee-man out of an Attorney-General. Lord Romilly, last Session, once or twice seemed to go out of the way to attack the Government, and his relations with the Lord Chancellor were anything but friendly. To-night he warmly and unhesitatingly defended Sir R. Collier's appointment.

The Lord Chancellor's eager desire to defend himself was necessarily subordinated, on a night of party manoeuvre, to the rules of party debate. The Opposition taunted him now and again with not having risen as soon as Lord Stanhope sat down, in which case he must have lain upon the table to be operated upon by the dissecting-knives of those skillful surgeons Lord Westbury and Lord Cairns, without the chance of a reply, and with no other legal defender but Lord Romilly. Lord Cairns was not to be shaken off, but Lord Westbury's attack might be supposed to prefigure the legal argument that was coming. The Lord Chancellor's frame dilated, his countenance beamed with pleasure and good humour. All the low and unworthy imputations launched at him during the recess seemed to drop instantly from his armour of proof. His speech was remarkable for fine temper. The Lord Chancellor had listened to provocations sufficient to disturb a saint, yet he rose with the perfection of dignity and calmness—and with a manliness, too—much to be admired. This indestructible consciousness of right—this certainty that a plain statement of the facts would for ever dispose of calumny—produced a strong impression on the House, and visibly thinned the Opposition benches before the division. The Lord Chancellor's colleagues regarded him with open admiration and regard, and were hearty in their cheers when he resumed his seat. Lord Granville declared that the Lord Chancellor's speech must have carried conviction to the minds of all who heard him.

It was known that Lord Cairns might be expected to rise to his legs in a few minutes when Mr. Disraeli was seen to enter the House from behind the throne, about half an hour before midnight. Lord Cairns is the best debater of the lawyer class since Lord Lyndhurst's time. He put the Government on the horns of a dilemma very neatly; yet an intimation had reached him from the Opposition whips, before he rose, that the moderate and cautious peers were leaving the House, and that he must find the best reason he could for the smallness of the Opposition majority. A majority it was of course expected to be, and the House divided.

THE RESULT.

There was some curiosity to know how the Duke of Somerset would vote. It happened rather oddly that on the first division after the publication of his volume on the Bible he went into the lobby with an unusual number of the Bishops. Lame peers with crutches, blind peers with green patches over their eyes, and old peers who could hardly set one leg before the other, testified as they went into the Opposition lobby to the severity of the Tory whip, and to the mortification of the Tory defeat. When the numbers were announced their Lordships could hardly believe their ears. The Ministerial triumph was proclaimed by a Ministerial cheer of unusual sharpness and elation. Lord Stanhope had been defeated by a majority of two!—subsequently alleged to be only one.

IN THE COMMONS.

The anticipated party fight in the House of Commons on Monday night upon Mr. Cross's motion with reference to the promotion of Sir R. Collier, crowded both the benches and the galleries, and materially increased the attendance in the lobbies and central hall.

MR. CROSS'S CHARGE.

The questions having been disposed of, and the orders of the day postponed at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cross, who was warmly cheered by the members sitting to the left of the Speaker, proposed a resolution condemning the elevation of Sir R. Collier to the judicial bench, and his immediate transfer to the Privy Council, as at variance with the spirit and intention of the statute under which he was appointed, and of evil example in the exercise of judicial patronage. The member for South West Lancashire neither disputed the fitness of Sir R. Collier, nor questioned the absolute legality of his appointment; but he maintained that by that act the Government had set aside the safeguards which were provided by the law, and had broken their understanding with Parliament, which by the Act of 1871 had required that the persons to be appointed paid members of the Privy Council should be bona fide Judges. A reference to the Alabama Treaty as an illustration of the incapacity of the Government to frame or to construe written documents excited a ready laugh from the hon. member's friends; but when he suggested that the Ministry should have apologised, or (apparently) should still apologise for what they had done, the merriment came from the other side of the House. The chief point made by Mr. Goldney, the seconder of the resolution, apart from purely technical arguments, was his assertion that the conduct of the Government amounted to a revival of the "dispensing power."

SIR ROUNDSELL PALMER'S DEFENCE.

The reference to the judicial character of the decision which the House had to pronounce, with which Sir R. Palmer commenced his speech in support of the amendment, declaring that the questioned action of the Government afforded no just cause for Parliamentary censure, excited sympathetic cheers from his friends, which were quickly answered with decided emphasis from the other side of the House. The argument of the hon. and learned gentleman, which was delivered in his most earnest and effective manner, was that the Government had not violated the Act of Parliament either in substance or in letter; had broken no engagement into which they had entered; and had, in promoting Sir R. Collier, appointed a perfectly fit person to sit on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Upon the admission of the mover of the resolution himself, he claimed that all the technical arguments were in favour of the Government; and, as to the question of substance, and the pains which should have been taken to induce sitting Judges to take the appointment, he asserted that it was for the Government to decide at what point of time it was desirable, for the sake of the public interest and the dignity of the office, to cease from pressing these overtures. Sir Roundell Palmer's speech, and, indeed, the whole debate, was thoroughly legal or lawyer-like in tone; and, from this point of view, the learned gentleman put the defence very effectively in these words:—"Had her Majesty power to make Sir R. Collier a Judge of the Common Pleas? Yes, she had? Was he fit to be made a Judge of the Common Pleas? Yes, he was. Did her Majesty make him a Judge of the Common Pleas? Yes, she did. Was he a Judge of the Common Pleas, and was he qualified to go to the Privy Council? Yes, he was. The whole process was substantially right, because the end was right, and the means used were legal."

SKIRMISHES IN THE FIELD.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Julian Goldsmid, and opposed by Mr. A. S. Hill and Mr. W. Williams, and warmly supported by Mr. Serjeant Simon. Mr. Charley's authoritative utterances excited a good deal of merriment. The Lord Advocate argued at great length, and in much detail, in favour of the conduct of the Government, setting himself apparently to answer the contentions of Lord Westbury; but before he had concluded the House audibly expressed its weariness at his disputation. Mr. Denman and Mr. Hardy rose together, shortly before eleven o'clock; but the right honourable gentleman immediately gave way, and the learned member for Tiverton, who pointedly referred to the Speaker's knowledge of his fidelity to the Liberal party, delivered an elaborate denunciation of the course pursued by the Government, which naturally excited frequent and hearty cheers from the well-filled benches of the Opposition. A gossiping

reference to an incident which occurred while the bill of 1870 was under consideration led to something like an altercation between himself and Sir R. Palmer, which, like all personal matters, afforded the House a good deal of amusement. The point of Mr. Craufurd's speech—but it was a point that was only partially taken by the House—was that the fact of Mr. Cross, who defeated Mr. Gladstone in South-West Lancashire, had introduced this motion, made it not only a party, but actually a personal, question. Mr. Hardy's speech was short but emphatic, and impressive in its warnings of the evil consequences which might follow the action of the Government.

GLADSTONE TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. GLADSTONE reminded the House that the motion was strictly a penal one, and that Parliament was called upon in its judicial capacity to pass judgment on the conduct of the Government. He denied that the Government had acted contrary to what they knew to be the intention of the House. This was a grave charge, but a graver remained behind, for her Majesty's Ministers were charged with having committed a crime only short of high treason. It was admitted that the statute had been obeyed, and that a competent judge had been appointed. Before, however, the Government had concluded to give the appointment to Sir R. Collier they were left in a position of considerable difficulty, although he admitted that that circumstance was no justification for the straining or violating of an Act of Parliament. The interpretation put by the Government on the language of the statute was that certain persons possessing a certain status were to be the persons eligible for the Court of Appeal. In their view this was the natural construction of the Act; and, regard being had to the fact that three eminent Judges had declined the office, he owned that it was with considerable satisfaction that so eminent a Puisne Judge as Sir R. Collier had been found to accept the office. The Act was absolutely silent on the subject of judicial experience as a condition for the appointment, and therefore, so long as fitness had been achieved and the Act was complied with, no offence had been committed by the Government. He owned, however, that if they had foreseen the storm that had been raised they would not have made the appointment; but he denied that the Government had been wanting in foresight, or were indifferent to the obligations of Acts of Parliament. The indictment against the Government was, in his opinion, unsustainable; and he contended that never was a capital charge made against a Government on such slender evidence. He trusted that the House would not be led from the straight road of justice into the slippery paths to which the Opposition had invited it, and that it would not condemn the Government and throw a shade over the judicial fame of Sir R. Collier on such arguments as had been adduced in favour of the resolution.

THE DIVISION.

At half-past one o'clock the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the original resolution	211
Against	268

Majority for Ministers 57

The result was received with loud Opposition cheers.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION.

Including the Speaker and the tellers, there were 514 members in the House when the division took place. There were fifty-six members who paired, and 570 hon. gentlemen are thus accounted for. The available strength of the House is 650, North Notts and Wick being vacant, and the six seats belonging to the disfranchised boroughs of Beverley, Bridgwater, Cashel, and Sligo not having been appropriated. Therefore the names of eighty members do not appear in the list of either votes or pairs.

Eight Liberals who usually support the Government now voted with the Opposition—namely, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Montague Chambers, Mr. Denman, Professor Fawcett, Mr. C. Fitzwilliam (Malton), Mr. Montague Guest, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Watkin Williams. In the same lobby were three members whose politics are undistinguishable:—Lord Elcho, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Tomline. The rest of the minority was composed exclusively of the Conservative party.

The majority consisted entirely of Liberals, many of whom belong to the independent wing of the party. Amongst those who went into the lobby with the Government were Mr. Anderson, Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Candlish, Alderman Carter, Mr. Colman, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Henry James, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Locke, Mr. Miall, Mr. Morley, Mr. Mundella, Mr. C. Reed, Mr. H. Richard, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. James White.

Of the five Irish Nationalist members, Captain Nolan supported the Government, while Mr. Butt, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Martin, and Mr. P. J. Smyth neither voted nor paired.

In addition to the members of the Bar already named as having taken part in the division—Messrs. Chambers, Denman, and Watkin Williams against the Government, and Mr. Henry James and Mr. Locke in its favour—it may be stated that the motion was further supported by Mr. Amplett, Sir R. Baggallay (Solicitor-General in Mr. Disraeli's Government), Mr. Strathearn Gordon (Lord Advocate in the same Administration), and Mr. Henry Lopes (Recorder of Exeter). In the majority there voted the two law officers of the Crown, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr. Osborne Morgan, the Common-Serjeant of London, Mr. Headlam (Judge Advocate-General in a former Liberal Administration), Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Serjeant Simon, and Mr. Waters. The Recorder of London paired in favour of Mr. Cross's motion, and Mr. Heron and Mr. Serjeant Sherlock against.

Twenty-seven members of Government voted against Mr. Cross's motion. This was the number of the majority. It was also the number of the majority on April 24 last, when Mr. James White's motion condemnatory of some of the features of the Budget was rejected by 257 to 230.

Amongst the Liberals who neither voted nor paired were Mr. Adair, Mr. Akroyd, Mr. W. S. Allen, Colonel Anson, Mr. Aytoun, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Haviland-Burke, the Hon. F. W. Cudogan, Mr. Callan, Alderman Cowen, Mr. Edmund Deane, Mr. De La Poer, Mr. Devereux, Sir C. W. Dilke, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. McCarthy Downing, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Hon. Henry Fitzwilliam, the Hon. D. Fortescue, Mr. W. Fowler, the Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, the Hon. Auberon Herbert, Mr. J. D. Lewis, Sir T. Lloyd, the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. McClean, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and Mr. Walter.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—According to the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1872, there are now published in the United Kingdom 1456 newspapers, of which England owns 1111—namely, 268 in London and 843 in the provinces. There are eighty-two daily papers in England, two in Wales, twelve in Scotland, nineteen in Ireland, and two in the British Isles. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 639, of which 230 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities. The *Directory*, compiled by Messrs. Mitchell, of Red Lion-court, contains, in addition to its usual well-known features, a carefully-prepared article on "The Law of Newspapers," in which great care has been taken that the points most useful to journalists, such as "libel," "hiring," &c., are fully dealt with.

COMMON LAW.—In the early "jayhawking" days, General Sherman made a slender livelihood in Calhoun County, Kansas, and once, when he had prepared himself most elaborately, it is related that a "long, lank, lean conifer," leaving his ox team, came before the court as his competitor. The General summed up grandly, quoting freely from an immense pile of books placed carefully before him, and citing the English common law to prove his point. The "billywacker" followed him, and ridiculed his precedents as quoted at his books. He said it was an insult to the Court to read from "the common law of England," and declared that "if we were compelled to take any of that aristocratic British law" he wanted the "very best her face was set, and none of her common law." That was enough; the justice's face was set, and the General lost his case. It was the last he ever tried in Kansas.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING ON TUESDAY NEXT.

LONDON'S chief thoroughfares are instinct with that catching holiday spirit and popular excitement which an event of national interest alone awakens. The Strand, from St. Clement's Church to Temple Bar, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, have been so thronged with gay pedestrians this week that the general holiday of Tuesday next appeared to have already begun. Tier upon tier of deal seats, now, perhaps, radiant in red cloth, have drawn popular attention to the churchyards and to the gay pavilions of Messrs. Willing, whose brilliant structure "east of Temple Bar" was the first to sport bunting in the shape of a trio of union-jacks, a brace of stars-and-stripes, and a tricolor. As for the houses along the line of route, placards in plenty announced the readiness of shopkeepers (with a public spirit that cannot be too warmly lauded) to let every floor, and to turn the fronts of their shops into private boxes for the day of the Royal procession.

THE ROUTE AND THE PROCESSION.

There has been so much irresolution in settling the route of the Royal procession to St. Paul's that even now it seems premature to state that the route has at length been fixed. It seems pretty certain, however, that on the forenoon of Tuesday next her Majesty will go from Buckingham Palace through St. James's Park as far as Marlborough House, and pass through the Prince of Wales's Gate into Pall-mall; thence, along the north side of Trafalgar-square, through Duaneau-street, coming into the Strand by the Postal Telegraph Office, and proceeding eastward to St. Paul's, via the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill. The return route along the Victoria Embankment has been finally relinquished in favour of the Old Bailey (what a grim idea!), Holborn Viaduct, and Oxford-street; but, instead of turning southward at Oxford-circus, and going down Regent-street, the procession will continue a straight course to the Marble Arch, and will then move by the east side of Hyde Park and Constitution-hill to Buckingham Palace.

The Royal procession, as at present arranged, will consist of nine open carriages, of which the first seven in order will be filled by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the lords and ladies in waiting, grooms, equeiries, and other attendants. In the eighth carriage will sit the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold; and the ninth carriage will contain the Prince and Princess of Wales and one of their Royal Highnesses' children, Princess Beatrice, and her Majesty.

Amongst the military arrangements for the day will be the attendance in London of the Royal Horse Artillery, from Woolwich, to act as cavalry in keeping the line of the procession. The 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers will arrive from the same garrison to aid the Foot Guards of the household regiments. The 10th Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own) will be quartered at Woolwich for a few days next week, being ordered to be in the neighbourhood of London to take part in the day's proceedings. Over 8000 troops, horse and foot, will probably be on Thanksgiving duty.

The doors of the cathedral will be opened at eight o'clock; and, in order that the line of route may be perfectly clear for the Queen's procession, the barriers at Temple Bar, Blackfriars Bridge, and Giltspur-street will be closed at eleven o'clock, after which hour no carriage can be admitted within them. No persons will be allowed to occupy the footways on Ludgate-hill eastward of Ave Maria-lane and Creed-lane, or those in St. Paul's churchyard and the immediate approaches thereto. The police regulations add that all vehicular traffic will be stopped in the City save for carriages going to St. Paul's after 6 a.m.; and after 8 a.m. "no vehicles but those actually conveying persons to the cathedral will be allowed to enter at any of the barriers, and it will be prudent for all foot passengers to arrive early at the places from which they have arranged to see the procession, unless they have means of access to them from back streets, as otherwise they will probably find it impossible, owing to the pressure of the crowd, to reach them at all."

The Houses of Parliament, and probably some peeresses and wives of members, will go by water from Westminster to Paul's Wharf in several river steamers. A way will be kept clear from the wharf to the cathedral.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

will commence, it is announced, about twelve o'clock, and will occupy about three quarters of an hour. It will consist of a hymn written for the occasion by the author of "The Church's One Foundation;" a new and specially-composed Te Deum, by Dr. Goss; a few appropriate collects; a new anthem, also by Dr. Goss, and chiefly taken from the 118th Psalm; and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the sermon the Old Hundredth will be sung, and it is not certain whether this and the introductory hymn will not be given while her Majesty is entering and leaving the cathedral.

Among the bodies to be represented in the cathedral will be both Houses of Parliament; the Church, including the curates; the Army, Navy, and Marines; the Law, Medicine, and Science; Lords Lieutenants, Sheriffs, and Mayors; the Nonconformists, learned societies, various colleges, the City of London, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Civil Service, the Diplomatic Body, and foreigners of note. As a special concession, it is presumed, to the woman's rights movement, the wives of peers and hon. members are to be allowed to accompany them. A special steamer will be provided for hon. members.

We understand that the Lord Chamberlain has very gracefully reserved a considerable number of seats in St. Paul's Cathedral for those representative members of the working classes in the metropolis who may desire to participate in the ceremony of the 27th instant.

THE OUTDOOR RECEPTION.

The Strand and Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and Holborn Viaduct, and the long line of Oxford-street will be resplendent with bunting and banners and flowers on Tuesday morning, and as gay with illuminations in the evening. It has been so long the fashion to speak of Temple Bar with disrespect that one runs a little risk in propounding that it is capable of being made a singularly handsome piece of ornamentation; but if Mr. Jones, the City architect, does what he proposes, Temple Bar on the day of thanksgiving will be the glory of all beholders. The statues are to be scrubbed and patched until they pass for fine marble; the indistinct carvings, especially the cornucopias, are to be made clear, and the prominent portions richly gilded; appropriate colouring is to enliven the facade; tall, handsome Venetian banners will rise high above the side-walks; superb sheaves of bannerets are to be planted east and west, high and low; a judicious appliance of drapery will hide defects and form graceful outlines; and, finally, the heavy, two-century-old gates are to be made like black oak, with a shiny countenance and a smooth surface. The last time the Queen passed through them, with the ancient formality which is to be observed on the 27th inst., was at the opening of the Royal Exchange. Her Majesty will be presented with gilded keys.

The triumphal arch at the foot of Ludgate-hill is to be Gothic in character, with side-walks, as at Temple Bar. It will stretch from obelisk to obelisk in the centre of the four cross roads at the bottom of Fleet-street, and the crown of the arch will be about 40 ft. high. It will, approaching it from Temple Bar, almost obscure the railway-bridge. Some appropriate mottoes will be inscribed upon it, as well as upon Temple Bar, and the design is exceedingly good. A high cross will surmount the whole structure.

The City Reception Committee have determined to leave the arrangements generally in the hands of the inhabitants themselves; but the City architect will undertake the decorations of the whole of the street lamps along Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill. It is proposed to place on the top of each lamp a gilded crown; Prince of Wales plumes with garlands alternately being employed, with the City arms interspersed.

Holborn and Oxford-street are equally active; and Mr. G. W. Martin, the eminent composer and conductor, is making arrange-

ments for the attendance of 30,000 school children in the Green Park, as close to Buckingham Palace as possible. They will sing the National Anthem on her Majesty's return.

In consequence of the change in the route, the following notice has been issued by the Board of Works for general circulation:—"The Metropolitan Board of Works hereby give notice that they have directed the district surveyors (under the Metropolitan Buildings Act) to inspect any platforms, stages, or other temporary structures erected over areas in front of buildings or otherwise to enable persons to view the Royal procession to St. Paul's on the 27th inst., in order that the public may be protected against any insecure constructions; and a special fee for each such erection will be fixed by the board on application relative thereto." This is a notification that will tend to banish fear in the minds of intending seatholders. The aim of the contractors evidently is to finish the seats as soon as possible, so that they may advertise themselves. The bulk of the work, however, appears to be of a superior character. The disturbance of the places of business, where the windows are to be converted into galleries, promises to be so great that the day before the 27th and the day after will be practically to them general holidays.

The Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street decorations will be a continuous line of crimson drapery, 4 ft. deep, richly ornamented with gold braid, and trophies of flags and shields at intervals of 18 ft. Stacks of streamers will be fixed from the parapets at regular distances, and fifty Venetian poles will be employed. Festoons of garlands will stretch across the street, looped up to ropes fastened to the roofs of houses. The flowers will be only of paper, but they are well made, and will have a pretty effect. Against the masts will also be fixed the shields of English Sovereigns from Alfred to Victoria, and as Alfred's shield is dated 872 exactly 1000 years of English history will be illustrated. The shields are painted with the strictest heraldic truth. Between the masts will be the shorter poles, ornamented with Prince of Wales's plumes, and hung with silk bannerets bearing the names of the principal cities of the Empire, including Indian and colonial capitals. Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill will thus be most effectively decorated. The Fleet-street committee propose to present a Bible to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, as a souvenir from the inhabitants of Fleet-street for her eldest son, Albert Victor. The Ludgate committee propose to light up their hill and the whole front of the cathedral by burning lime-lights in front of Queen Anne's statue and on the railway viaduct.

The City Corporation will present to her Majesty to-day (Saturday), at Windsor, the address of congratulation voted by the Court of Common Council. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriff's carriages will be sent down by the South-Western Railway at ten o'clock, and the deputation will follow at twelve. According to ancient custom, the Sheriffs will have a preliminary interview, in order to receive her Majesty's commands as to the hour at which the address is to be presented, and the deputation will be entertained at luncheon at the castle.

A CAUTION FOR THE LORD MAYOR.

When the Queen (proceeding to open the Royal Exchange, on Monday, Oct. 28, 1844) reached Temple Bar the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, mounted on horses borrowed for the occasion from the Royal Artillery, met her Majesty, and the usual ceremony of presenting the civic sword was performed, a sensation being created by the Lord Mayor dropping his hat and feathers as he got off his horse.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

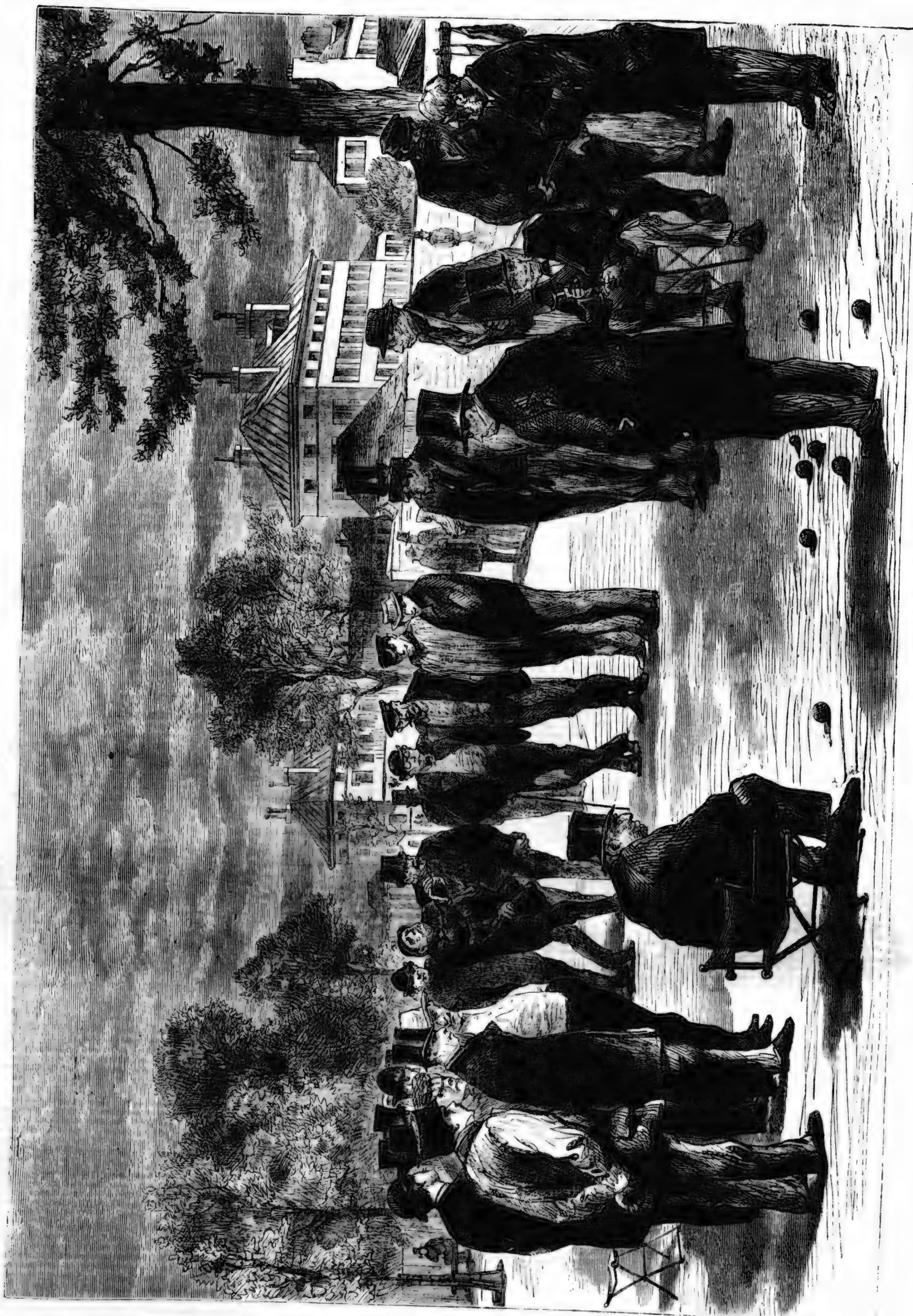
At the South Kensington Museum last Saturday Professor Guthrie gave another interesting lecture on "Physics and Chemistry," the eleventh of his series under that head. There was a good attendance, as on former occasions. Having in his previous lecture described and illustrated various phenomena of electricity, more particularly of frictional electricity, the Professor now proceeded to speak of that kind of electricity known as voltaic or galvanic—terms which are used almost indifferently, and which he would so use for his present purpose. Reminding his audience that, as was shown by experiments in the previous lecture, frictional electricity is produced when two dissimilar substances are rubbed together, he went on to show, also, by experiments, that voltaic or galvanic electricity is produced when two dissimilar substances are placed in contact with an oxidizing liquid. If the ends of two pieces of unlike metals be placed in a liquid which attacks the one and not the other, and if the metals be connected outside the liquid by another piece of metal, a piece of wire, the connecting metal is found to acquire certain new properties, which are due to the passage through it of this voltaic or galvanic electricity. This electricity manifests itself variously, according to circumstances. First of all, it has an influence on the magnetic needle, as in the case of the ordinary mariner's compass. Take as the two dissimilar metals a piece of zinc and a piece of platinum, and immerse them in oil of vitriol, connecting the metals outside the liquid by means of a copper wire. Suppose the wire to lie in the same plane with or parallel to the needle, when the latter is at rest in the magnetic meridian—that is, before the electric connection between the wire and the two metals takes place, when the direction will be nearly north and south. When the connection takes place and the electric current sets in the needle will be deflected, and the deflection will depend on two things—the attachments of the connecting-wire to the different metals, and whether the needle be above or below the electric current. If the attachments of the connecting-wire to the two unequal metals be exchanged, so that the end of the wire which was fastened to the zinc is fastened to the platinum, and vice versa, the electric current is reversed, and the direction of the needle is deflected to east or west accordingly. So also the needle is turned one way when below and the opposite way when above the electric current. Having illustrated these phenomena of voltaic or galvanic electricity by a variety of experiments, the lecturer next showed how, by increasing the number of pairs of pieces of dissimilar metals, and connecting by metal wires the unlike metals of the intermediate pairs, the galvanic current that passes through a wire connecting the extreme pieces of metal may be greatly increased in strength, as in the case of a "galvanic battery," which is constructed on that principle. He showed how the metallic connection of the extremities, or "poles," of a battery attract iron filings, dropping them when the current is broken; and how the current may be strengthened by forming a coil, as distinguished from a simple straight line of wire, so as to attract iron nails. He showed also how the current is differently affected in a spiral wire as distinguished from a straight one, and in right-handed as distinguished from left-handed spirals, connecting different metals. After pointing out that different substances offer different degrees of resistance to the passage of galvanic currents, just as different substances offer different degrees of resistance to heat, Professor Guthrie noticed certain phenomena of temperature connected with the subject, coming under the head of thermo-electricity, and illustrated by means of the thermo-multiplier or pile. A galvanic current is produced, when the temperature at the point of contact between two unlike metals is changed, provided there be a metallic connection between the other ends of the dissimilar metals. If the conducting conductor be imperfect, either from being in its nature an imperfect conductor or from being too thin, it becomes hot. Galvanic electricity, like frictional electricity, can only move when it can complete a circuit. It cannot, as a rule, get over an interval, but if the circuit be interrupted by a very narrow interval the electric current may pass over that interval provided it can tear off and carry with it particles of the circuit. This fact the Professor illustrated by experiments with pieces of carbon and other substances; and he showed that such particles may be so heated as to give out light, which may be produced *in vacuo* or under water. With regard to liquids, a great many of these altogether refuse to convey the electric current, and when a liquid does convey the cur-

rent, unless it be a metallic liquid, such as mercury, it is decomposed. The experiment is performed by bringing the two extremities or poles of a battery into the liquid, and the parts into which it is decomposed, when conduction takes place, are found on and are characteristic of those poles.

Professor Guthrie gave another of his series of lectures on "Physics and Chemistry" at the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday. After showing how some of the principles stated in his previous lecture on the subject of electricity are applied to electric-plating—a process which depends upon a systematic analysis or decomposition of liquids containing metals—he proceeded to establish a number of other points. In the previous lecture it was shown how electricity is developed by chemical decomposition; but, the lecturer went on to explain, it is not necessary in order to get electricity, or electrical excitement, that chemical change should take place. One can convert heat into electricity by two dissimilar metals, such as bismuth and antimony. Bring them together or join them at one end in the form of two bars; keep them separate at the other end; but place a connecting wire between them there, and apply heat to the part where they are joined, when it will be found that a galvanic current passes along the connecting wire. The electrical excitement is thus produced without any chemical change taking place, and is wholly due to a change of temperature. Having shown by experiments on the connecting wire that heat travels with galvanic electricity, the Professor next made some experiments to illustrate the connection between magnetism and voltaic electricity, and the relation between voltaic and frictional electricity. He showed that an electric current passing along a wire in one direction will give rise to a current passing in the opposite direction in a parallel neighbouring wire—the latter being what is termed the "induced" current—and that two currents passing along parallel wires in the same direction attract one another, whereas, passing in opposite directions, they repel one another. It was pointed out on the previous occasion that electricity gives rise to magnetism—that a current passing in a spiral round a bar of soft iron converts that iron for the time into a magnet. We are to regard the particles of the bar of iron or of steel in that case to be traversed by electric or voltaic currents, and magnetism as the result of those currents circling round the electrical poles of the magnet; for a bar forming a magnet may be looked upon as consisting of a number of polar atoms, as is shown by breaking the magnet into pieces. You find that the bar is strongly magnetic at the ends, but "neutral" in the middle. There, however, it is neutral, not because there is no magnetism at that part, but simply because the magnetism there is equal and opposite. The presence of the magnetism in the middle of the bar is proved by breaking the bar in two, when each part will be found to be a perfect magnet; and the same will be the result, however often the bar may be broken. Explaining and illustrating these points more fully, the lecturer showed that the strength of the magnetism produced in an iron bar by passing a galvanic current round it may be increased and powerful electro-magnets formed by multiplying the number of turns of the spiral circuit; that both ends of the bar thus spirally encircled acquire magnetism; but that the magnetic states of the two ends are different. If the one attracts the south pole of a compass-needle the other repels it, and if the one repels the north pole of the compass needle the other attracts it. The bar of iron, in fact, acquires magnetic poles. These poles may be reversed, first, by reversing the attachments to a battery, as was shown in a previous lecture; and, secondly, by reversing the nature of the spiral—right or left handed—through which the electricity passes. An iron bar which is not magnetic becomes so when it is brought even into the neighbourhood of a powerful magnet, but it also very quickly loses the magnetism if the iron is very soft. A bar of steel does not receive the magnetism so quickly, and offers more resistance to it; but, once magnetised, will retain it ever so long. Magnetism was first recognised in the loadstone, which was found to attract iron and steel. A piece of steel which had been rubbed with the loadstone is found to be magnetised—that is, to have acquired the power of attracting steel and iron. A bar of steel which has been magnetised by contact with a loadstone or by the galvanic currents is found to have poles—that is, each end of the bar is found to repel and attract those ends of the compass needle which the other end of the bar attracts and repels respectively. It may be supposed that the magnetisation of a bar of steel consists of the analysis or decomposition of something in the bar into two active magnetisms, which are accumulated towards the ends of the bar. It may also be supposed that magnetisation consists of the turning of already polarised particles in such a way that all the poles of one kind are directed towards one end of the bar. The magnetism which one pole gives to a piece of steel is of the "opposite" kind to that which the pole of the magnet itself possesses. Hence the end of a piece of steel or iron in contact with the magnet has the "same" magnetism as the pole of the magnet which it touches. If the south pole of one magnet is in the neighbourhood of the north pole of another, neither of them will exert so strong an influence, attractive or repulsive, upon a mass of iron or steel as they would do separately, because their magnetisms neutralise one another. The earth may be regarded as a magnet whose poles are near to the geographical poles—the ends of the axis of the earth's rotation—and the earth's magnetism determines the direction of the compass needle, while it "induces" magnetism in iron and steel, especially if bars of those substances lie in the magnetic meridian. We have to look at the magnetism of the earth in its relation to the sun's heat. The sun rises in the east; the earth turns towards the east. Successive portions of the earth's surface are in that way presented to the sun's heat; a wave of heat, so to speak, traverses the earth's surface accordingly, and electric currents are generated. These electric currents conspire to produce magnetism, and the magnetic poles are determined in accordance with the principles which have already been laid down.

LOCAL TAXATION IN IRELAND.—Dr. Hancock, in his annual Report on Local Taxation in Ireland, gives the "entire estimated receipts of Irish authorities in charge of local taxation in 1870" as £2,728,327, being £19,450 less than in 1869. The distribution of this taxation as to the sources from which it arises is as follows:—Rates on land and buildings, 84 per cent; other local taxes, 12 per cent; miscellaneous, 3 per cent. The corresponding percentages in England are 72½, 16½, and 11. The rates on rateable property may be estimated at 3s. 6d. in the pound in Ireland, and 3s. 4d. in the pound in England, the apparent discrepancy being accounted for by the difference in the mode of valuation. The receipts from local taxation in Ireland amounted to 10s. 8d. per head of the population, and with 2s. 8d. additional for amount contributed from the general taxes of the United Kingdom for police in Ireland beyond the sum so contributed for police in England and Wales the amount would be 13s. 4d. per head in Ireland, against £1 1s. 1d. in England and Wales.

CONFERENCE OF NONCONFORMISTS.—A conference of Nonconformists was held, on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. James Heywood in the chair—for the purpose of forming in London a committee to defend Nonconformists' interests more effectually than has hitherto been done. The chairman explained that the committee which it was proposed to form would endeavour to carry out the resolutions agreed upon by the Manchester conference, especially as regarded secular education. The influence of school boards would extend over the whole country, and upon them the principle of religious equality ought to have a fair representation. The Rev. Dr. Landels said he was there to uphold the good old principle of Nonconformity—no State pay for religion or religious education. The Nonconformists were now in a most unpleasant position, owing, not only to the conduct of the Government, but to their own neglect—to their having, in the first instance, sacrificed principle to expediency. He then entered at some length into the present position of the Nonconformist body towards the Government and the Education Bill, and concluded by moving:—"That, in the opinion of this conference, the only satisfactory basis of a national system of education is that proposed in the resolution of the recent Nonconformist conference at Manchester—viz., that the School Board and the State should make provision solely for the secular instruction which all children may receive in common." The Rev. Dr. Edmond seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. It was also resolved:—"That, with the view of securing an amendment of the Education Act in the sense of the foregoing resolution, of watching the educational policy of the Government, and of taking such action as may, from time to time, appear desirable to promote the interests of religious equality, a London Nonconformist committee be now formed."



THE PARIS BOWLING CLUB, BOULEVARD D'ENFER.

PARISIAN BOWLING CLUB.

How many professors of the art of playing bowls are now left in England? At some good old-fashioned country houses—ay, and at a few good old-fashioned country taverns—you may yet find a rare smooth bowling-green, a quiet, charming expanse of velvet turf, shaded from the summer's sun by rare old elms, resonant with the songs of birds or the solemn cawing of critical rooks, who look down at the game and croak a grave approval; but how few people really go in to study the pastime, which is as scientific and far more healthy than billiards! Perhaps there is a kind of superstition that bowls have come to be a little vulgar. Gracious goodness! there is no more aristocratic, no more graceful, no more calm, dignified, pleasant, leisurely amusement in the world—none which better develops or displays the symmetry of the figure, cultivates not only the power, but the due regulation of force in the muscles, or exercises correctness of sight, judicious calculation, patient reticence, suavity of temper, gentleness of demeanour, consideration for age, allowance for youth. What can be more delightful than to spend a long summer evening in the sweet seclusion of such a spot as we have indicated, with the mellow light just gilding the boles of the old trees, and adding a glory to the dappled shadows on the turf beyond the boundaries of the game? There is no such place as a bowling-green for the enjoyment of a jug of clear amber ale and a pipeful of fragrant tobacco. So many good men and philosophers have loved to play at bowls, that one might almost say a lover of bowls should be regarded at once as a virtuous person, alike gentle and wise.

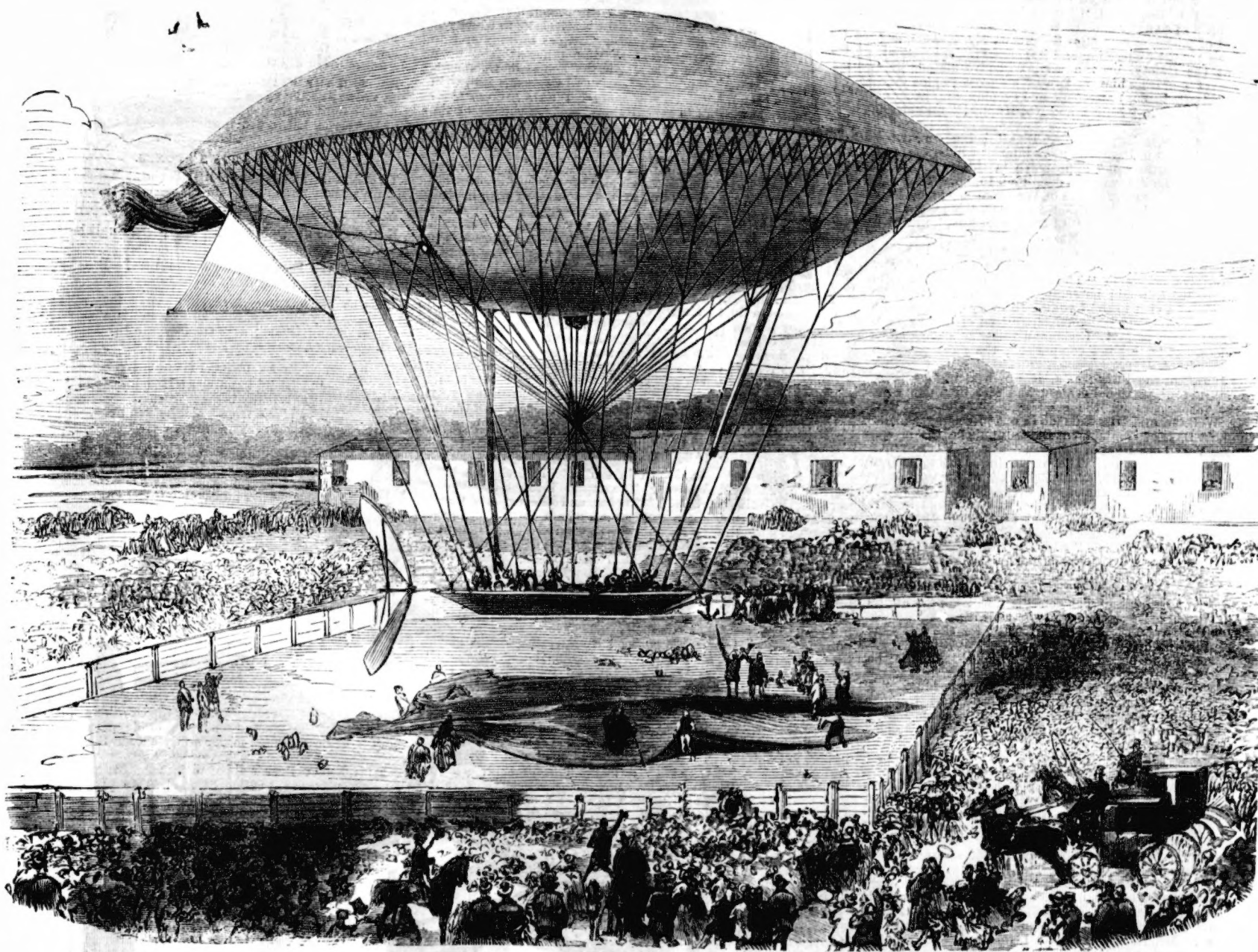
It has sometimes happened, of course, that the soothing influence of the pastime has been succeeded by disturbing elements. Calvin was playing at bowls on that Sunday afternoon when he was troubled by the reported arrival of Servetus at Geneva.

Francis Drake, with characteristic calm, finished his game after receiving intelligence of the approach of the Spanish Armada. The amusement is so—we had almost said "international," but that is a word liable now to misinterpretation. No; on the whole, there is such a flavour of the old régime about this kingly pastime, that we should pronounce it to be Legitimist in its politics. And yet—well, there is a bowling-club in Paris itself—a society which, having survived revolution, invasion, insurrection, and various proposed forms of government, still meets and plays, calm and serene, in its simple integrity. Cricket has scarcely outlived the spasmodic efforts of its Parisian supporters to acclimatise it in the Bois de Boulogne. "Le Sport" languishes under a Republic. All the fish in the Seine were caught during the siege of the capital; there is very little shooting, one would think, after the fusillades of the evil time just past, for the birds must have been scared away from such woods as are left. Billiards—pah!—hot, stifling rooms, the mingled fumes of bad gas and worse tobacco, the lees of coarse wine, the company of markers and touts. Amidst all, the great, noble game, which is of no politics, but belongs to the aristocracy of nature, still survives—survives (we regret the name of the locality) in the Boulevard d'Enfer, where the club (it calls itself an "academy," we believe) meets and asserts the dignity of humanity by its profound calm, its serious grace, its superiority to the strife and turmoil of the outer world.

AERIAL NAVIGATION IN FRANCE.

THERE was a most interesting sitting at the French Academy of Science the other day, at which Dupuy de Lôme read a report on his newly-tried and apparently successful system for steering air-balloons. M. Dupuy de Lôme is one of the most eminent—if he is not the most eminent—of living French engineers. He was the first

to apply steam to ships of war, and he was one of the earliest designers of ironclad frigates. The piercing of a tunnel under the English Channel is another of M. Dupuy de Lôme's long-cherished projects, and he is one of the engineers who are about to commence that gigantic enterprise. During the siege of Paris by the Prussians M. Dupuy de Lôme offered to construct a balloon which should have steering powers of its own, and so not be totally at the mercy of the winds. That some sort of guiding power was required for the balloons which were dispatched from Paris during its investment by the Germans is shown by the fact that out of sixty balloons sent out during that period no less than fifteen failed to carry their contents to a place of safety, some falling into the sea and several into the hands of the Prussians. After much tiresome delay, M. Dupuy de Lôme's plans were accepted by the Government of National Defence, a credit of 40,000*fr.* (£1600) was opened for him, and he began to construct his balloon at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées. So great was the difficulty, however, in constructing an immense balloon on a totally new system in a city completely cut off from the rest of the civilised world, that M. Dupuy de Lôme's huge machine was not ready until just four days before the capitulation. When that event took place the balloon had to be packed up and hidden away from the prying eyes of the Germans when they partially occupied Paris. Then came the Commune, and all the disorganisation which followed it. It was only after much difficulty that M. Dupuy de Lôme obtained permission to make use of the buildings of the Fort Neuf at Vincennes, whence, on the 2nd inst., he started on his trial-trip. Before proceeding to quote from M. Dupuy de Lôme's most interesting report, it may be as well to say a few words as to the end which the eminent aeronaut has proposed to himself. He does not pretend to be able to make independent progress in the teeth



AERIAL NAVIGATION IN FRANCE: ASCENT OF M. DUPUY DE LÔME'S NEW BALLOON.

of the wind, but only to deviate from the direct set of the wind when running before it. He does not hope to ever be able to beat to windward, but only to tack to right or left with the wind. A sailor would say that M. Dupuy de Lôme wanted to be always running free with the wind on the quarter. So, if the wind set straight from Paris to Brussels, an ordinary balloon could only land at some point between Paris and Brussels, or else beyond the Belgian capital. But with a balloon constructed on M. Dupuy de Lôme's system, the aeronaut might steer his course either on the port or starboard tack, and might descend at London or Cologne, as he saw fit.

Having said thus much, let us try to describe the balloon which M. Dupuy de Lôme makes use of. Let readers imagine a gigantic egg of inflated silk, the longer axis being horizontal; to this egg is attached an oblong car, somewhat in the shape of a punt. The motive of the inventor in choosing the ovoid form was at once to obtain greater stability for the car than could be hoped for with the old balloons, and, at the same time, to give the least possible hold to the wind. The diameter of the balloon is about two fifths of its horizontal length from point to point. The following dimensions are taken from M. Dupuy de Lôme's highly interesting report, read before the Academy of Science, only changing French metres into feet, for the convenience of English readers:—

Total length from end to end ..	118 ft. 6 in.
Diameter at the point of greatest circumference ..	49 ft. 2 in.
Diameter of the screw ..	29 ft. 6 in.
Number of blades ..	2
Number of turns of the screw in a minute, when the balloon is going eight kilometres (five miles) an hour faster than the wind ..	21

M. Dupuy de Lôme thus describes the rudder by which his balloon is steered:—"The rudder is a plain triangular surface. It is made of unvarnished calico, and is kept in its place by a horizontal yard six metres long at its lower extremity. It can turn easily on its forward extremity. The height of the rudder is five metres, and it has a superficies of fifteen metres."

The car is next described. It is of wicker-work, and of sufficient size to contain comfortably the windlass for the screw, and eight men to work it; the ventilator, with which to manage the small balloon—we shall have to speak of this presently—and the man who attends to it. In all, fourteen persons can be accommodated. The driving-screw is directly carried by the car. The shaft of the screw is a hollow steel tube. This shaft is constructed so as to allow of the screw being easily dismounted when a landing is effected. The rudder is fixed to the balloon itself, and the screw, as we said, is below it, and immediately attached to the car. Two blades only are used in the screw instead of four, because when the ground is touched the two blades can be placed horizontally, so as to escape injury. Were there four blades, the screw would be almost certain to be broken whenever a landing was effected. The windlass which turns the screw is worked by four, or, if necessary, eight men, in a similar manner to the steering-wheel of a ship—only the wheel is placed parallel to the axis of the car, instead of at right angles to it, in order to lessen the rolling occasioned by the movements of the men working the windlass. The material of which the envelope of the balloon is composed is white silk, weighing 52 grammes, not quite 2 oz. to the square metre, and a coarser lining weighing 40 grammes the square metre, and seven coats of indiarubber, which together weigh 180 grammes, a little over 6 oz. the square metre. Thus the whole weight of the external web of the balloon is 272 grammes, about 9 oz. to the square metre. In order to render the web of the balloon totally impermeable to the hydrogen gas with which it is inflated, the silk was painted over with a sort of gelatinous compound, invented by M. Dupuy de Lôme. The total weight of the two balloons when ready to start was 570 kilogrammes, or rather more than half a ton. The web of the balloon was reckoned to be capable of supporting a pressure of over 2000 pounds to the square yard.

The smaller balloon is, more correctly speaking, only a division, as it were, of the larger balloon. It is formed by means of an inner skin, separating the bottom of the balloon from the rest.

This compartment occupies about one-tenth of the whole cubic space of the balloon, and serves to keep it stiff, and of the required shape. By these means M. Dupuy de Lôme has attained the two ends he proposed to himself—viz., first, permanence in the shape of the balloon; and, secondly, he has been able to give the whole apparatus an axis decidedly parallel to that of the force of propulsion.

Having thus endeavoured to give some account of the new aerial navigator, it only remains for us to say a few words about M. Dupuy de Lôme's first experimental trip. There was half a gale of wind blowing at the time he started, and the screw had been slightly damaged. The spirited inventor did not hesitate, however, to make his contemplated ascent. The end justified his confidence, for not only was he able to land near Noyon, in the Department of the Oise, some seventy miles north-east of Paris, but his balloon more than answered his expectations. The screw, when worked by four men, drove the balloon eight kilometres (about five miles) an hour quicker than the rate at which the wind was blowing; so that M. Dupuy de Lôme not only "went like the wind," but actually went faster than the wind. By the use of the rudder the course of the balloon could be altered 11 deg. either way from the set of the wind, making a total deviation of 22 deg. This is, of course, the greatest and most noteworthy result obtained by the new aerial machine. It may possibly be asked, what is the use of the screw when the wind carries your balloon at the rate of fifty-four kilometres, or nearly forty miles an hour? The answer is, that without the screw the rudder would be of little or no use. Everyone knows that a ship without way on her steering-way, as it is called, is nearly impossible to steer. And a balloon which has not, like a ship, a second element for the rudder to work on, is still more at the mercy of the wind. The next question is whether the screw cannot be turned by steam instead of by manual labour. But fire and hydrogen gas are bad neighbours, and the introduction of a steam-engine into the car—although it was hazarded some twenty years ago by one of our countrymen—Mr. Henry Giffard—

would expose the aeronauts to the dangers of an explosion, followed by a descent to the earth, doubling in rapidity every sixteen feet, in accordance with the law of gravitation. Even with a steam-engine on board, there does not seem much cause to fear the "airy navies" of the inventor of ironclad ships just at present. We are probably as far from the fulfilment of the prophecy in "Looksley Hall" about future aerial combats as of that other prophecy in the same poem, the dawn of whose realisation we had fondly hoped was nigh, which speaks of the time when all differences should be settled in "the Parliament of Nations—the Federation of the World." Perhaps, after all, we are not so far as we now seem from both.

THE THEATRES.

THE Thanksgiving Holiday having virtually commenced, a brief commentary on managers' bills-of-fare for the theatrical season may not be unwelcome, particularly to country readers who may troop to London next week.

Pantomime has now almost run its course in the leading theatres. Covent Garden closed on Saturday with the benefit of Mr. Harris. Drury Lane gives the last performance of the pantomime proper this (Saturday) afternoon and evening; but the opening of "Tom Thumb" will be continued next Monday and subsequent evenings, as a bright afterpiece to Mr. Andrew Halliday's "Amy Robsart," the heroine of which is to be Mrs. Hermann Vezin, instead of Miss Neilson. "Little Dicky Dilver" yet runs his merry course at the Princess's. "Aladdin's" lamp shines with true "Arabian Nights" brilliancy at the Standard. The Surrey supplements a sensational drama with the waggish "King of the Peacocks." The popular burlesque actress with the largest physique and smallest voice on the stage still outwits Menken at Astley's.

For sparkling satire and refined comedy Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Thespis"—the respective attractions of the HAYMARKET and the GAIETY—may again receive a hearty word of praise, as may Miss Robertson, Mr. Kendal, and Mr. Buckstone, for their charming and humorous impersonations. Mr. Toole, at the Gaiety, by the way, will give his admirers opportunities of admiring him in two of his most popular impersonations this (Saturday) afternoon and evening, appearing at the first performance in "Still I am Not Happy!" and at the second as Paul Pry.

The revival of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" being considered almost a political event in Paris, the more interest will be attached to Mr. Fechter's forthcoming appearance in this grand play, at the ADELPHI. Ladies will be delighted to hear that the most impassioned and romantic lover on the stage is engaged for twenty-four nights. Until Mr. Fechter appears, the programme will remain, "Notre Dame" and "Little Snowwhite," in which Miss Elise Holt takes the place of Mrs. John Wood.

THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES is enumerated by Mr. Bateman among the papers that expressed a favourable opinion of Mr. Irving's impressive acting in "The Bells;" and no dramatic review, however brief, would be complete without an emphatic recommendation of a visit to the LYCEUM to every playgoer who admires the histrionic talent which enables a true artist to give so powerful a realisation of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's creation as Mr. Irving does. It is, beyond comparison, the most powerful piece of acting extant.

"On the Jury," at the PRINCESS'S, is worth seeing by those who have a taste for sensational drama; and also by those who, lacking that taste, care for the combined attractions of Mr. Phelps, Mr. Webster, and Miss Furtado in one piece.

If "The Last Days of Pompeii" at the QUEEN'S be too heavy, there is "The Very Last Days of Pompeii" at the VAUDEVILLE for the lovers of burlesque. The remaining burlesques are "Pygmalion" at the STRAND, and "Rebecca" at the COURT.

What may be termed the comedy of every-day life, in which the mirror is most truly held up to Nature, will be found in Mr. Robertson's "Caste," which the talent of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft keeps yet on the little stage of the Prince of Wales's; in Mr. Craven's "Meg's Diversions," which is played at the Strand by Miss Ada Swanborough, with the author also in a leading part; and in Mr. Byron's "Partners for Life," which Mr. Montague produces at the Globe to-night for the 120th time.

M. Ravel, the inimitable French comedian, will appear at St. James's, next Monday, in two pieces, for his benefit. "The Woman in White" is to be performed for the last time at the OLYMPIC to-night.

A melodrama of the period of Admiral Blake! This is the novelty at the ALFRED, late Marylebone. The melodrama is worth a pilgrimage to Marylebone to see, if only to admire the pluck with which Mr. Hermann Vezin, in the part of a sea-rover, triumphs over the improbabilities of the dramatist and over the machinations of a chief inquisitor, and wins the "race" by saving his Isabel from the waves.

The entertainment given by the members of the Queen's Dramatic Club, at the Cavendish Rooms, on Monday last, was scarcely satisfactory. As is often the case at amateur performances, the ladies played excellently, the majority of the gentlemen badly. The pieces attempted were "A Thumping Legacy," "All that Glitters is not Gold," and "Mrs. Green's Snug Little Business." In the first farce the most successful assumption was the Jerry Ominous of Mr. J. J. Young. Mr. Young made the part amusing without greatly over-acting it. As Rosetta, Miss Nicholls gave evidence of being capable of making her mark in something superior to a farce; but whatever could have induced the lady to don such ridiculous "ornaments-for-your-fires-ove"-looking dress? Mr. H. Matthews, as Leon, was stiff and unnatural; and the other gentlemen included in the cast were more or less ill at ease, and unqualified for the parts they played. The acting in Messrs. Morton's drama was in a small degree excellent, in a great degree execrable. The Jasper Plumb of Mr. F. Gilbert was a dead weight. Such acting as that would be sufficient to spoil the best piece ever written. Mr. D. Richardson, as Frederick Plumb, was lifeless; and Mr. H. Matthews played Sir Arthur Russell exactly as he played Leon. Mr. F. Weaver as Stephen Plumb, and Mr. J. P. M. Millard as Toby Twinkle, could hardly have been better. The ladies also played well. Miss Nicholls made an effective Lady Leatherbridge, though her appearance was much too youthful for the part. Miss Clara Carter was Lady Valeria Westendleigh, and Miss Susannah Mills was Martha Gibbs. Both ladies are clever actresses. The efforts of the musicians, instead of enlivening the "waits," were only successful in adding to their tediousness. Individually, the gentlemen might be excellent instrumentalists; collectively, the effect was unmusical in the extreme. The sounds produced by a child drawing on a slate with the pencil bolt upright would have been infinitely more pleasing.

MUSIC.

THE Royal Albert Hall will have two Thanksgiving Celebrations next Tuesday, one in the afternoon at three, when "The Messiah" will be the attraction; the other in the evening at eight, when there will be a miscellaneous concert. Mr. Sims Reeves is to sing "God Bless the Prince of Wales" at both performances, and is also announced to sing the same evening at Mr. Ransford's concert in St. James's Hall.

Madame Schumann's superb pianoforte-playing at the Crystal Palace, last Saturday, and Herr Joachim's first appearance this season at the last Monday Popular Concert, have been the principal events in the musical world; but the talents of pianist and violinist alike are so well known that it would be more than "a thrice-told tale" to enlarge on their admirable performances.

Mr. Barnby's Choir rendered the sublime St. Matthew "Passion-Music" of Bach with grand effect at the sixth Oratorio Concert. Exeter Hall was thronged on Tuesday evening. The vocalists who distinguished themselves were Miss Julia Elton, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Stockhausen.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON THE CIVIL LIST.

ON Monday night Sir Charles Dilke and Sir Henry Hoare, the members for Chelsea, met their constituents at the Chelsea Vestry Hall. Mr. John Boyd occupied the chair.

Sir Charles Dilke, who was received with much cheering, expressed his regret that public interest had this year been once more diverted to foreign affairs by the possibility of war with America. The Government, he thought, should have foreseen the difficulties of the case as they were foreseen by individuals; and if we should, moreover, be plunged into war, and the devil's game should be played between the two most independent and civilised Powers in the world, an indignant people would exclude from power, if they did not impeach, the men through whose carelessness, ignorance, and prejudices so fearful a calamity had been brought upon mankind. In face of such a gigantic calamity as an American war it was difficult to compose one's mind to speak of other things. Until a few days ago a man might say in England, not without ridicule, but without abuse, that his leanings were Republican. Now, however, any such declaration was dignified with the name of treason. This probably arose from the fact that those who in their writings asserted that the unanimous opinion of the people was favourable to monarchy were well aware that there was a growing belief that a cure for many evils might lie the other way. He had himself been accused of treason and of making personal attacks on the Queen. He would not then repeat or strengthen the statements he had made twice during the recess, but he would do so shortly in the House of Commons. Sir Charles then went on to explain and defend some of the statements he had made on the occasion referred to. He had been accused of having contravened the oath of allegiance taken by every member of the House. But he had not done so. The oath taken by members simply amounted to a declaration that they would not rise against the law, but did not imply that they would not use all lawful means to change it. The Queen herself had taken an oath, from which she herself had departed when the sense of the country required that the laws to which she had pledged herself should be changed. Besides an inquiry into the Civil List administration, there were other subjects upon which he proposed to move this year in the House of Commons. He meant to introduce the Public Lands and Commons Bill, with which he had been intrusted by the Land Tenure Reform Association, to support a bill to repeal the obnoxious clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and, above all, to continue to labour for the universal instruction of the children of the people in free common schools.

Sir Henry Hoare, who was received with mingled cheers and hisses, then said he entertained the highest respect for the honesty and ability of his colleague, but had no sympathy with his Republican opinions. The system of government he approved was a Constitutional Monarchy, such as was possessed in England. In the course of his speech, Sir Henry said he regretted the Alabama complications, but had every faith that the Government would maintain the national honour. He would not join in any vote the object of which was to turn them out.

Mr. Wells moved, and Mr. James Beal seconded, a resolution of confidence in the hon. members, which was carried.

Mr. Moy Thomas then moved, and Mr. Wiess seconded, a special vote of thanks to Sir Charles Dilke for his votes against the Royal dowers and against the second reading of the Parks Bill. The resolution was carried amid the most enthusiastic cheering, again and again renewed, after which Sir Charles briefly acknowledged the special vote. The proceedings, which were at times somewhat noisy, closed at a late hour with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

THE foreign trade of Japan in the year 1870 shows a large increase over the previous year. The imports into the treaty ports were of the value of 35,117,382 dols., and the exports thence 22,202,081 dols., making a total of 57,319,463 dols., distributed among the ports thus:—Kanagawa, 38,680,788 dols.; Hiogo and Osaka, 12,540,613 dols.; Nagasaki, 4,207,483 dols.; Hakodate, 1,258,056 dols.; and Nigata, 632,523 dols. The bulk of this was the direct (or foreign proper) trade, comprising imports of the value of 31,120,641 dols., and exports 15,143,246 dols., making a total of 46,263,887 dols., the imports showing an increase of 13,763,709 dols., and the exports 3,657,601 dols. over the preceding year. The remainder was the indirect or local trade (in foreign bottoms) between Japanese ports; a considerable portion of the imports under this head consisting of foreign re-exports, and the exports largely including native produce forwarded from one Japanese port to another, and destined eventually for shipment abroad. The import of cotton manufactures, almost exclusively British, exceeded 7,000,000 dols., showing an increase of 2,000,000 dols.; the import of woollens, not quite 2,000,000 dols., was stationary; the imports of arms and ammunition fell from 1,800,000 dols. in 1869 to 200,000 dols. in 1870. The total importation of European and American goods exceeded 13,000,000 dols. in 1870, being an increase of 1,500,000 dols. The great increase in the foreign import trade of 1870 was in eastern produce from China, Cochinchina, &c., such as rice, cotton, sugar, peas, oil, &c., required in consequence of two bad harvests, and showing an increase from less than 6,000,000 dols. in 1869 to more than 18,000,000 dols. in 1870. Above 12,000,000 dols. were paid for rice alone. So heavy an expenditure interfered necessarily with the demand for foreign manufactures. The export trade shows no material improvement in the item of raw silk, the principal product of the country. The European war and the indifferent name acquired by Japan silk, in consequence of careless preparation, account in great measure for this stagnation; and the continued large exportation of the eggs, tending to deprive the native grower of much of the best seed, contributes to the deterioration of Japanese silk. The quantity of ova exported in 1870 is estimated at 1,300,000 cards, valued at 3,500,000 dols. The raw silk exported was of the value of 5,000,000 dols. The export of tea increased to 17,000,000 lb., of the value of 3,800,000 dols.; the trade in Japan tea is almost entirely in American hands. The foreign trade of 1870 shows a balance against Japan of nearly 16,000,000 dols., which had to be met by heavy shipments of native coin, permitted by the introduction of a paper currency. The good harvest of 1870 would relieve the Japanese of the necessity of such large supplies of food from abroad. The shipping return for 1870 shows a British tonnage of 319,471, being a decrease of 90,000 tons; and a foreign tonnage of 841,704, an increase of 182,000 tons. The decrease in British shipping is confined to the coasting trade, and is attributable mainly to the gradual absorption of the local carrying trade by the large American Pacific mail steamers, which constituted three-fourths of the total (644,483) American tonnage. The number of foreign residents at the Treaty ports of Japan is stated as follows in a despatch from Sir Harry Parkes, dated April 23, 1871:—British, 782; American, 229; German, 164; French, 158; Dutch, 87; other Europeans, 166; total, 1686. The return describes the British as having 101 firms and 45 stores, &c.; other foreigners 155 firms and 112 stores.

A WOMAN named Mary Ann Blenfort, aged about seventy years, who lodged in the front room on the third floor of a house in Hanover-court, Milton-street, Cripplegate, was burnt to death on Wednesday night. From some cause which cannot be ascertained a fire broke out in her room, and she could not be rescued.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board a letter was read from Lord Sandon, M.P., in which he announced his intention of resigning his seat for the district of Westminster, owing to ill-health. The elections for Marylebone and Finsbury, where vacancies have been caused through the resignation of Professor Huxley and Mr. Torrens, M.P., were fixed for the last week in March. The arrangements for the distribution of tickets for the Thanksgiving ceremony, which had been placed at the disposal of the Board by the Lord Chamberlain, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Corporation of London, were referred to a committee. On the motion of the vice-chairman, it was resolved that the 27th inst. should be observed as a general holiday in the offices and schools of the board.

WIT OF THE WEEK.

SIPS OF "PUNCH."

"SMOKING THE CALUMET" is the title of Mr. John Tenniel's admirable *Punch* cartoon this week. The dramatic personae are three North American Indians. The action illustrates the dialogue:—

JO-NA-THAN (*The Downy Bird*): "Come, my Cousin! Let us smoke the Peace-Pipe!"

WIL-YUM-EW-ART (*The Cheerful Rock*): "That is no Peace-Pipe! Thy Cousin cannot smoke that!"

ROO-TI-TOO-IT (*The War Buffalo*): "Hath not our Cousin, 'The Downy Bird,' been at the fire-water of the pale-faces?"

Bull is wise and strong enough—

So's Uncle Sam—

Though on points of honour tough,

Load of speech and even gruff—

To feel talk of war sheer stuff

'Twixt Bull and Sam.

If we cannot fix our stake

With Uncle Sam,

Let's off match, and no mistake,

Nor such fools of ourselves make

As peace and heads to break—

Eh, Uncle Sam?

BITS OF "FUN."

A GREAT DIFFICULTY SOLVED.—Brother Jonathan—not John Bull—shells out. He sends us oysters. Hooray?

TOUCH NOT THE CAT!—It is stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has under consideration a tax upon cats.—*Vide Papers.*

In the match-makers Low

A twelvemonth ago,

Decidedly met with his match;

But if cat-tax be laid

On each un-matched old maid

He will certainly come to the scratch.

KICKING THE BEAM—AND THE BOARD.—At many metropolitan railway stations you may "try your weight" for a penny. Not to be outdone in liberality, the directors of the line will try your temper on half a dozen grounds gratuitously.

"JUDY'S" JOKES.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Serjeant Ballantine cannot be friendly; there must be a plain-tiff between them.

A BRIEF summary of the Queen's Speech—Open house.

BRUTALLY TRUE.—What is near to every Englishman's heart?—His stomach.

WHY are the French an anomalous race?—Because, in spite of their impotency, they can't import unity.

HIGHLY IMPROPER.—A musical young lady says that a composer may very properly make overtures to anybody. Very true, my dear young friend; and composers avail themselves of the privilege—often enough they make overtures by scores.

AN UNHAPPY THOUGHT.

"A friend in need's a friend indeed!"

This really is great trash;

For I've a friend, and he's in need,

And always wanting cash.

MADGE ROBERTSON IN "PYGMALION."

To poet-author give full meed of glory;

The play is charming—still, it's not the story.

Pygmalion there makes Galatea; here

Pygmalion is "made" by Galatea.

The fabled demi-goddess, beauteous, pure,

Hewn out of marble, seems to live once more.

Both sprang from genius, both were born of art,

Both were alike "cut out" to play the part.

The graces of the first the last inherits;

The nymph's hard, cruel fate, the actress merits.

Ay! make a statue of her ('tis the stage idea),

But under it write ROBERTSON—not Galatea.

"HORNET" FLIGHTS.

A TOAST.

The 'cuteness of the rapier, and the temper of the foil,
The keenness of the scimitar to cut the Gordian toil,
The strength that trusty broadsword or claymore gives the hand,
May these be all united in our newly-chosen Brand!

MISS EMILY PITT is about to join the Strand company. Permanent enlargement of the Strand! Two pits, and an addition to the gal—lery.

TARDY REPENTANCE.—Dr. Moriarty, the Bishop of Kerry, recently issued a very sensible pastoral command, requiring every priest in his diocese to abstain from making speeches in any parish but his own, unless he had obtained permission from the local priest. This was only a rational precaution against disorder, because, as some clergymen were in favour of Mr. Blennerhassett and others were partisans of Mr. Dease, there would have been grave scandal in an open conflict between the priest of the parish and some clerical stranger who came to excite against him his own parishioners. We believe that the clergy, as a rule, obeyed their Bishop; but one gentleman, the Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, parish priest of Ardirt, was a conspicuous rebel, and went about everywhere making speeches for Mr. Blennerhassett, and openly defying in words the authority of his diocesan. He has since, however, "caved in," and has published the following:—"Having submitted to the jurisdiction and sentence of my Bishop, I now humbly ask forgiveness of God and my Bishop, and of the faithful, for the scandal my disobedience has given.—DENIS O'DONOGHUE, Parish Priest of Ardirt." The submission reads well, but it comes rather late. We cannot help remembering that he has carried his man, and can afford to lay aside his arms when he has won the victory.—*Telegraph.*

A NEW LONDON PARK.—The contractors of the Metropolitan Board are now engaged in the rapid completion of what will be one of the best of the public gardens of the metropolis, and by the spring it is hoped that it will be ready for the recreation of the public. For many years past the large open space known as Stepney-green, which is situated in the heart of the most crowded quarters of the east of London, had fallen into a neglected condition, and its inclosure and adornment having become the subject of discussion at the local board, the Mile-end Vestry, an appeal was made to the Metropolitan Board. After a brief delay the Metropolitan Board consented to contribute the whole cost—about £3000—of converting the fields into flower gardens and public recreation-ground. Stepney-green, apart from its sanitary value as one of the very few open spaces in the east of London, has many interesting historic associations. It is the last remaining remnant of the once famous Mile-end-green, the trysting-place of the civic archers of the Tudors, and the rendezvous of the rioters of Essex in the insurrection led by Wat the Tyler in 1381. By a patent granted under the seal of the second Charles an annual market and fair was held on Mile-end-green at Michaelmas; but this, in later times, shared the fate of other metropolitan fairs, and, having degenerated into a scene of gross immorality and drunken disorder, the saturnalia was abolished. It is only within the last century that some of the houses of the Stuart nobility which stood on Stepney-green, and marked the spot as a once fashionable quarter, were demolished; and so recently as 1859 a large castellated mansion belonging to the Marquis of Worcester, and commonly known as "King John's Castle," was still standing in excellent preservation. Subsequent to the passing of the first Reform Bill, Stepney-green was the scene of many lively passages around the hustings which were erected there for the purposes of Parliamentary elections. In 1848 the Chartists proletarian much affected this open space, and made it a starting-point for the East London contingent to the Kennington common demonstration; and during the agitation which preceded the introduction of the last Reform Bill, some immense torch-light meetings were held within its ample bounds. The lord of the manor of Stepney-heath has now granted Stepney-green for the free and perpetual use of the people as a recreation ground; and, except in regard to the expenditure for inclosure and culture, this valuable open space, which contains many noble and venerable trees, has been secured to the public without cost.—*The Metropolitan.*

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE removal of the proceedings from the Westminster Sessions House to the Court of Queen's Bench has apparently had the effect, not only of attracting a large number of privileged spectators to watch its progress, but also of increasing the crowds which wait with astonishing regularity and equally astonishing patience outside, in the hope of getting a glimpse of the most prominent persons concerned on either side.

Monday was the ninety-fourth day of the trial. The Attorney-General, in resuming his speech, reviewed the evidence of the sisters of Arthur Orton and others bearing upon the supposition that the claimant is really of Wapping origin. The otherwise dull proceedings were enlivened by a smart passage of arms between the Attorney-General and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in which the learned Serjeant commented severely on his opponent's conduct of the case. In the course of the day the claimant was under examination by the jury for about an hour as to various marks on his person; and the Attorney-General, on resuming his speech after the interruption, contended that the result of this examination was in favour of his contention that the plaintiff was an impostor. The latter part of the address related to the sealed packet, claimant's account of which was denounced as a villainous fabrication.

On Tuesday quite a scene was produced in court when the Attorney-General had occasion to dwell upon the claimant's aspersions of Mrs. Radcliffe's character. Though under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger, that lady would be one of the first witnesses called for the defence; and he added, in a voice broken with emotion, when he wanted to point to an example of how a woman could be courageous and innocent, and could combine gentleness and firmness, he should turn to the conduct of Mrs. Radcliffe in the Sessions House at Westminster. The "sealed packet" he treated as held in *terrorem* by the claimant over Mrs. Radcliffe, who had denounced him as an impostor; and the charge which was concocted by an "infernal council" he professed himself able to meet by a complete alibi. The claimant said that the seduction of Kate Doughty took place in July or August, 1852, at Tichborne, at which time it appeared, from Roger's letters, he never was at Tichborne, and would not go there, even to meet his father and brother.

Having quoted a passage from the opening speech of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in which that learned gentleman said that the matter of the sealed packet was crucial, and that he challenged the defendants to examine it, the Attorney-General said he had accepted the challenge; he had examined the matter; he had shown the accusation against Mrs. Radcliffe to be baseless; and, further, adopting the words of the learned Serjeant, spoken hypothetically, he stigmatised the claimant as a rascal and an impostor. Two other letters were read; and, with that, so far as the case was concerned, ended the life of Roger Charles Tichborne. It was, said the Attorney-General, concluding his address on this division of his subject, a melancholy, ill-starred existence, reminding us of the fate of another Tichborne who lived in the time of Elizabeth, and was executed for treason.

"In the old books of that time you will find a very beautiful composition, so beautiful that for a long time it was attributed to the pen of the great Sir Walter Raleigh. But in an excellent book of the illustrious father of a still more illustrious son—I mean the elder Mr. Disraeli—you will find the poem reassigned to its true author. I will read to you the last words of Chetivock Tichborne, as the character and epitaph of the late Sir Roger Tichborne:—

My prime of youth is but a frost of cares,
My feast of joy is but a dish of pain,
My crop of corn is but a field of tares,
And all my good is but vain hope of gain.
The day is fled, and yet I saw no sun,
And now I live, and now my life is done.
My spring is past, and yet it hath not spring,
The fruit is dead, and yet the leaves are green;
My youth is past, and yet I am but young;
I saw the world, and yet I was not seen;
My thread is cut, and yet it hardly spun;
And now I live, and now my life is done!"

Sir John Coleridge brought his speech against the claimant to a close on Wednesday. This extraordinary address, the very longest on record, and, with all its slips, a marvel of perspicuous pleading and eloquent and manly denunciation, occupied twenty-six days, or about one hundred and forty hours. In the Attorney-General's concluding remarks, he disclaimed any intention of imputing dishonourable conduct of a personal character to the counsel on the other side. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the claimant had been dropped by three several attorneys, Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Moogin; and that Mr. Rose had risked the breaking up of a great firm rather than be contaminated by the further progress of the cause. The plaintiff's charges against the other side, his demeanour in the witness-box, the delay which preceded his being placed there, in order that his witnesses might give an air of respectability to the case, the working of the Tichborne bonds, the keeping back of the Orton letters, the suppression of evidence, the manner in which the affidavits had been prepared—these and many other points were passed in review. The learned gentleman, in drawing to a close, intimated that all the members of the Tichborne family but two would deny the plaintiff's identity with Roger, as would also officers, gentlemen from Paris, professors from Stonyhurst, witnesses from Ireland, and many other persons. He contended that the defendant's case was made out already, but he should prove it to demonstration if necessary. The peroration of the Attorney-General was a fit and eloquent sequel to his masterly speech, as our readers will allow from the *Times*' report:—

"Throughout this long and weary address to you I have endeavoured to keep close to facts, to confine myself to facts, to make every statement upon evidence, and to base every argument upon the ground of proof, and now, at the conclusion of it, to address exhortations to gentlemen in your position would be an idle waste of time. You know your duty—you have done it in a way to win the respect and admiration of all of us, and to entitle you, at my hands at least, to an amount of personal gratitude for your kindness and patience which I shall feel to the latest hour of my life. But, gentlemen, if you did not, it is not my busi-

ness to teach you your duty, and yet a graver and more solemn duty was never cast at any time upon a set of jurymen in a private case than is in this case cast on you. A great estate and an old and honourable family await your verdict. On you, and you alone, it depends whether a young and noble lady of spotless character, and a young child—too young, indeed, for us to point out his future with certainty, but of whom all good things may reasonably be hoped—shall enjoy that estate and represent that family—crippled, indeed, by the ruinous expenses of this lawsuit, yet still an old and honourable family, and still a great estate; or whether the estate is to be wasted and the family is to be destroyed by the man whom I have described before in words I do not regret of using—in words I have made good—in words which I repeat, as a conspirator, perjurer, a forger, a slanderer, and a villain. When Chetivock Tichborne came to die in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he spoke of the family of Tichborne as having lived unstained in its place in Hampshire for 200 years from before the Conquest. Three hundred years more have rolled away from the days of Queen Elizabeth, and the family of Tichborne is still there, and the hopes of that great and ancient house are centred in the little child; and for him, whom I represent, I ask your verdict. I ask for no favour; I sue for no indulgence; I ask you only to do that which you think just and right according to the strictest principles of law and the clearest rules of reason. I know you will do what you think right, because I have the most absolute trust and faith in the honour, justice, and integrity of a body of English gentlemen. English justice cannot, indeed, through you yield the sword which is to smite down craft and crime; but English justice does commit to your hands its equal scales, in which truth will always outweigh falsehood. And I trust in no vain or braggart spirit, in no unseemly over-confidence, but in complete confidence I accept the issue, for my cause is right and my cause is just."

After the murmurs of applause which ensued had subsided, an animated conversation took place between the Judge and the counsel for the claimant about putting in certain letters of witnesses who, having been previously examined, had since expressed a wish to withdraw some of their statements. It was ultimately settled that the witnesses should be recalled. Lord Bellow, who was then examined by Mr. Hawkins, said that Roger Charles Tichborne and he were both "philosophers" at Stonyhurst in 1847 and 1848. He exhibited the tattoo marks made upon his arm by Tichborne. In his judgment the claimant was not his former school companion. His Lordship said that his recollection did not agree with that of the claimant upon many of the subjects to which he had referred in his evidence. Serjeant Ballantine was in the midst of his cross-examination when the Court adjourned.

On Thursday Lord Bellow was again under examination, and on a variety of points stated that discrepancies existed between the claimant's account of the arrangements at Stonyhurst and his own recollections of the place. He felt perfectly satisfied that the claimant could not be Roger Tichborne. Mr. Alfred Seymour, M.P., was the next witness called, and he, too, declared his disbelief in the identity of the claimant with Roger. Some letters written by the claimant to witness's brother, Mr. Henry Seymour, beginning with "Dear uncle," and ending with "Your affectionate nephew," Mr. Alfred Seymour declared, proved that the claimant could not be Roger Tichborne. Roger Tichborne never so addressed either himself or his brother—"Dear Henry" or "Dear Alfred" being invariably the form adopted. Their relationship, in fact, was tacitly ignored on both sides. Witness was thoroughly convinced, from a great variety of circumstances, that the claimant was not, and could not be, the long-lost Roger Charles Tichborne.

Mrs. Catherine Radcliffe then went into the witness-box and said: I am the only daughter of the late Sir Edward Doughty. Roger was my first cousin. The first time I recollect seeing him was the last week in January, 1849. It was at Bath. He was on a visit to my father's. I was at that time at school at Taunton. I was born in April, 1834. Do you recollect seeing any marks on the arm of Roger?—Yes, I recollect seeing the tattoo marks. They were a cross, an anchor, and a heart. I saw them in the summer of 1849. He put up his sleeve to get some flowers out of the river, and then I saw them. I saw them on several similar occasions. I saw them so late as his visit to Tichborne at the Christmas of 1851. Did he say anything about them?—Yes, he asked me to have mine tattooed. I said I did not like the pain. He said it would not hurt me much. I was not tattooed. He said he had been tattooed by a sailor in Brittany or Normandy. I don't recollect any initials being there. I next saw Roger, after I saw him at Bath, about June, 1849. This was at Tichborne. He was studying to pass his examination. He did pass, and then came back to our house on July 1 or 2. I kept a diary at the time, and in this way I can fix the date. On the 12th we all went to Winchester to see some colours presented to a regiment. It was the 23rd Fusiliers. During the early part of August he was coming and going at Tichborne, and on the 9th he went to London. I found him there when I came home in June. He had been there all the winter. It was during that time that he went to Mr. Moberly, at Owslebury, to learn mathematics. On Aug. 15 I and my mother went to London on our way to Scotland. He spent the evening with us, and he and Mr. Slaughter saw us on board the steamer. We after some time came back to the south. This was in October, and on Oct. 15 or 16 Roger joined us at Tichborne. He had then got his commission. I recollect his regimentals coming. He put them on for dinner. I am perfectly sure of this. Soon after this he left Tichborne and went to Ireland. I think it was about the 20th. He came back, I think, on Jan. 2, 1850. Miss Brain was then my governess. She came about Dec. 19 or 20 previously, and she left me in November, 1850. Miss Brain saw Roger for the first time in January, 1852, and he was never there again whilst she was with us. I don't know of her having seen him on any other occasion. On Jan. 4 I rode with Roger, and I think Mr. Tilt, of the Grange, to Lord Ashbur-

ton's place. On the 5th he came of age. I gave him a purse worked in the colours of his regiment.—Did he leave it behind him when he went abroad? Yes; in a desk, with Mrs. Gosford. In 1857 she returned it, and I have it now. On Jan. 9 there was a tenants' and servants' ball at Tichborne. There were other guests besides him there. He went away on the 11th or 12th. He gave me a white alabaster rosary, with a silver cross. He did not give me anything else. I have the rosary. [The witness produced it, and it was handed to the Attorney-General.] I did not give him anything on that particular occasion.—Did you ever give him this article (a rosary), which the plaintiff swore you gave him? No.—Then if he swore that it is untrue? Yes, it is. It never belonged to me. On Jan. 11 my father wished Roger to leave, because he saw that there was an attachment springing up between us, and he did not wish it. There was no explanation between myself and Roger before that day. On that day we came to an understanding. We exchanged locks of hair.—Have you his? Yes, I produce two pieces of his hair—one given then, and one about the end of the month when he came back. [The pieces of hair were handed in and inspected by the jury.] You were in court when the plaintiff was cross-examined as to his intimacy with you? Yes. I was aware of the charge he was going to make. It was by my desire I was present.—You heard what he said? Yes.—Is there one word of truth in what he said? Certainly not a single word.—Was Roger ever guilty of taking any liberty with you? Never.—Did anything pass that you wished to keep from the knowledge of your mother? Certainly not.—Is everything the plaintiff has said on the subject absolutely false? Completely and entirely false.—Did anything pass from him to you in act or word that an honourable man might not do to a pure-minded girl? No; certainly not.

MURDER IN LAMBETH.

An extraordinary murder was committed early last Saturday morning in the Belvedere-road, Lambeth, near the south end of Hungerford Bridge. George Merritt, a stoker, employed at the Lion Brewery, in the Belvedere-road, was proceeding to his work when he was shot by a man named Minor, an American. In the course of the day the accused was taken before Mr. Partridge, at the Southwark Police Court, and gave the name of William Chester Minor, and was described as an American physician, aged thirty-seven, residing at 41, Tenison-street, York-road, Lambeth.

It appeared from the evidence of Police-Constable 236 L., that a little after two o'clock that morning he was on duty in the Belvedere-road when he heard a report of fire-arms. He proceeded in that direction, and saw the prisoner coming on the opposite side of the road. He went over to him and asked him who it was that had fired. Prisoner said he had, and witness asked him who he had fired at. He said, "A man. I should not be such a coward as to shoot a woman." Witness seized hold of him and took the revolver produced from his right hand; it was quite new. He then took him to the station-house, and on the way met other constables, whom he directed to proceed to Tenison-street while witness proceeded to the station-house. In the station-house a "bowie" knife was found concealed under his coat. The prisoner was very cool and collected, and did not appear the least excited from drink.

Buxton, 108 L., said he met last witness taking the prisoner to the station-house, and, from what he said, he and another officer proceeded to Tenison-street, where he found the deceased lying near the wall of the Lion Brewery Store, bleeding from wounds in his throat. Another constable came up, and they took the body to St. Thomas's Hospital, when life was found to be extinct.

John Chapman, a labourer employed at the Lion Brewery, identified the body as that of George Merritt, who had worked with him on the brewery seven or eight years. He roused him up to come to his work a little after two that morning. The deceased was about thirty-six years of age. He had a family of seven young children, and his wife is again near her confinement.

Richard Stegless, 6 L., who was on duty at the Tower-street police-station as acting-inspector when the prisoner was brought in, said that when the charge was read to the prisoner he made no reply. He was perfectly cool and collected, and quite sober. The pistol produced was handed to him by Sergeant McGillicuddy. It was full cocked, and all the chambers appeared to have been exploded. Witness took possession of it, and at ten that morning handed it to Mr. Woods, a gunsmith, 41, Waterloo-road, who examined it in his presence and detached the chamber (also produced). On searching the prisoner he found the knife (produced), which he thought was called a "bowie knife." It was concealed under the back of his coat. As soon as witness took hold of it the prisoner said, "I don't always carry this knife. It is a surgical instrument." Witness found on him a gold watch and hair guard, a pair of spectacles and case, keys and ring, a small mirror, two boxes of medicine, a penknife, and £5 10s. 3d. in gold and silver.

The prisoner was remanded to Horsefonger-lane Gaol.

He seemed quite unconcerned, and asked no questions. The detective police connected with the Lambeth division have been engaged in trying to discover some facts which might throw a light on the motive of the accused. It appears that he is a member of the New York College of Surgeons, and that he is also a man possessed of considerable wealth. Last Saturday night Detective Sergeant Mullard was ordered by his superiors to proceed to the house where prisoner had lived, and take possession of all papers, documents, &c., that he might find which he accordingly did. On Sunday all his papers were carefully examined. One of the letters found mentioned that Mr. Minor was a surgeon, that he had been a Captain in the United States Army, and that while on active service he had received a sunstroke, which affected his mind to such an extent that he could no longer practice as a medical man. Another letter from a well-known American was addressed to Mr. Ruskin, and was a letter of introduction. It stated that Mr. Minor was desirous of visiting England for the purpose of making sketches of its picturesque scenery, and that he was an artist of merit. A third letter stated Mr. Minor had been advised by his friends and doctors to travel through Europe

in order to recover full possession of his health, which had been injured by the sunstroke. Among the luggage found by the detectives at Mr. Minor's lodgings, were several very beautiful sketches of London and the surrounding country, which had been drawn by the prisoner. A great quantity of money and draughts on bankers were also found and carried to the Tower-street police-station.

On Sunday the police received a great number of communications, one of them being the following:—A man named Thomas Pallington, employed as a warehouseman at the Lion Brewery Company, Belvedere-road, has a wife in the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, and upon her death he becomes entitled to £1700, but if he dies that money goes to other persons. Last week it was rumoured that Mrs. Pallington was dying, and it is now stated that Minor called last week no less than three times at the Lion Brewery to ask if he could see Pallington, and that he also asked at what time Pallington was in the habit of coming to the brewery. It is insinuated that if Pallington died money would come to him. One thing is certain, and that is that he is accurately described as the person who called at the brewery and asked about Pallington. A friend of Pallington on Sunday showed a letter which had been written from New York, and received in Lambeth on Friday morning, in which these words were used:—"These Yankees must be put a stop to." That letter, it is believed, referred to the proceedings of a society, and it is said that Minor saw it.

A statement has been made that Minor was induced by a young woman to enter a house near Tenison-street, and that he was afterwards robbed, and that it was while he was waiting on Saturday morning to shoot the man who had robbed him that he mistook Merritt for him and shot him.

"Wilful Murder" is the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury against Minor.

CHARGE OF MATRICIDE.

For some time past, before the police tribunals and in the Divorce Court, the affairs of Mrs. Meldola, alias Portbury, have occupied a prominent position. Mrs. Amelia Portbury, aged thirty-seven, was the widow of a doctor named Meldola, who for many years enjoyed an extensive practice in Bethnal-green, and who on his death, at the commencement of last year, left his widow an annuity of over £500, conditionally on her not remarrying. Besides this, she had property in her own right of over £200 a year. Her mother was a wealthy lady, residing at Park House, Victoria Park, with a considerable private income of her own. Shortly after the death of her husband, Mrs. Meldola, being in weak health, engaged a lad named Portbury, only seventeen years of age, to act as her coachman and drive her about. In the March following she married him. Proceedings in Chancery were immediately taken on behalf of the children of Dr. Meldola, who were removed from the prisoner's possession, and placed in the guardianship of Mrs. Aria, their grandmother. The £500 a year reverted from the prisoner to them, and was held in Chancery for their benefit. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Portbury and her husband quarrelled and separated. His mother robbed Mrs. Portbury in her own house of £200 and some jewellery, and, being convicted of the robbery at the Newgate Sessions, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Mrs. Portbury returned to her mother's house, and recently instituted proceedings against her husband for perjury in obtaining the certificate of marriage, when he affirmed before the registrar that he was twenty-one years of age, whereas he was only seventeen. He now stands committed for trial by adjournment from the last Session of the Central Criminal Court for this offence. Recently, however, he being out on bail, the prisoner has, it is said, returned to live with him. Her mother, who had never countenanced the marriage, and who had prosecuted the husband and his brother for an assault on her when they tried to abduct the children from her care, objected to this. It therefore became necessary for the prisoner to leave the house, and to this end she proceeded to remove her furniture. During this quarrelling took place, and led to blows, one of which proved fatal to Mrs. Aria. Mrs. Amelia Portbury, thirty-seven, residing in East-street, Bethnal-green, was brought up before Mr. Bushby, at Worship-street, just previous to the rising of the Court, on Saturday, charged with the murder of her mother, Mrs. Julia Aria.

Edward Bryan, a gardener, in the service of the deceased, deposed that, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 1st inst., Mrs. Portbury, the prisoner, was quarrelling with her mother respecting some goods which, belonging to the prisoner, were in the house of the deceased. The prisoner wished to remove them, and was violent. She took up a decanter to her mother, and attempted once or twice to strike her. Witness was called away from the place to attend the kitchen, and when he returned the deceased complained that the prisoner had struck her with a poker. She complained of injury to her side, and was for some days in bed. She also became insensible, and eventually died on Friday, the 16th inst.

Ann Fraser, an old woman, stated to be a servant in the prisoner's employment, deposed to witnessing the quarrelling on the morning in question, and to attending the deceased until her death. She complained to witness of having been ill-treated, but the prisoner was not present at the time. In reply to the magistrate the witness added that the prisoner and the deceased, who were mother and daughter, frequently quarrelled, and at the time of the assault were living in the same house.

Inspector Honey, K division, who had charge of the case, said that the doctor who had attended the deceased was not now present, and he could not call other witnesses that day.

Mr. Bushby thought that the case in its present state was not ripe for further inquiry, and accordingly directed a remand. Mr. Abbott applied for bail, which Mr. Bushby said it was impossible to grant in a case of murder. Prisoner was then removed in custody.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned by the Coroner's jury against Mrs. Portbury. A son of the accused described how the mother and daughter quarrelled in the drawing-room on the 1st inst., and then went into the kitchen and "fought with a poker and broomstick."

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 Transparent Paraffine, Hard White and Glossy Stearine, Composites of all Qualities, 6's, 8's,
 12's to 1b. only; and Chamber Candles, 12 candles in a Box.
 May be obtained of all dealers throughout the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THIS and FOLLOWING DAYS.
 The RESIDUE of MR. MERRITT'S STOCK, of Upper Nor-
 wood; also that of Messrs. WILKIN, Champion, and Low's Stock,
 is now being CLEARED OUT, at such prices that will ensure
 the greatest bargains to all purchasers—viz., Remnants and
 Old Silks, Remnants and Odd Dresses, Remnants and Odd
 Materials of every description.
BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street.
 N.B.—For New Spring Goods write for Patterns.

LADIES.
NOTICE TO THE READER.—BAKER
 and CRISP have now the honour of making to their
 patrons their twentieth Spring announcement, and have this
 season to offer to Ladies of all nations the largest and best-
 selected stock in the world at the lowest remunerative Prices,
 as will be seen by reference to the following lists. Patterns free
 to any part of the world.

BAKER and CRISP'S this SEASON'S
 Plain, Fancy, and Striped SILKS,
 This Season's Washing Silks,
 Burmese and Japanese Silks,
 Light Silks and White Silks,
 Patterns free.—138, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S BLACK SILKS.
 BAKER and CRISP'S SEMPER EADEM
 BLACK SILKS,
 at all prices,
 commencing at 25s. 6d.
 Patterns free.—138, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S JAPANESE SILKS.
 from 21s. to 35s. 6d.
 Patterns free.
 138, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S NEW WASHING
 FABRICS, viz.,—Cambrics, Percales, Brillants, Piques,
 Satens, Frou-Frou, Joazeettes, Lawns, Gingham, Jaconets,
 Canton Crapes—from 4d. to 1s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
 The entire Stock of several Manufacturers, NOW SELL-
 ING at 6d. to 1s. per yard—all less half season prices. Patterns
 free.—BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street, London.

WHITE PIQUES! WHITE PIQUES
 EXTRAORDINARY.
 4d. to 1s. yard—White Piques.
 6d. to 1s. yard—Plain Satens.
 6d. to 1s. yard—Striped Piques.
 6d. to 1s. yard—Piques of every description.
 Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street.

SPECIALTY.
 All the new tints in Alpaca de Sole, Arabian
 Glacés and Burmese Lustres. Special Dyes having
 been used for all by BAKER and CRISP are therefore
 unobtainable elsewhere. Price 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
 Full Dress Patterns free.—138, Regent-street.

FANCY DRESS FABRICS.
 at BAKER and CRISP'S.
 The largest Assortment in England, from 4d. to
 3s. 11d. per yard. Dress Fabrics for all times and
 seasons. Patterns free.—138, Regent-street.

A NOVELTY.—DOLLY VARDEN
 APRONS. Useful and very Pretty.
 Post free for 25 stamps.
 BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street.

IMPORTANT—VERY.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.—Above 100
 NEW ENGRAVINGS of BAKER and CRISP'S New
 Styles and Registered Patterns of every article of Ladies'
 Apparel at wholesale prices.
 Manufactory, 54, King-street.
 Baker and Crisp's, 138, Regent-street.
 N.B.—Country Traders supplied under City prices.

BAKER and CRISP'S MOURNING
 DEPARTMENT. A saving of 25 per cent by purchasing
 Black and Mourning Goods at 138, Regent-street. A choice
 from the largest variety in England, from 6d. per yard.
 Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street, London.

1500 ALBANIAN SHAWLS (Striped),
 on White, Scarlet, Blue,
 and Black Grounds,
 sent free for 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 1 guinea.
 BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street, London.

AT BAKER and CRISP'S.—NOTICE.
 £30,000 worth of NEW SPRING GOODS. Those who
 buy early will do wisely, as all goods are rapidly advancing.
 138, Regent-street.

BREAKFAST—GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
 "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which
 govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care-
 ful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr.
 Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-fla-
 voured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors'
 bills."—Civil Service Gazette.
 Made simply with boiling water or milk.
 Sold only in Packets, labelled,
 "James Epps and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists,"
 Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes, for Coughs, Throat, Voice

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA,
THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE DAY is
 Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few
 doses will cure all incipient cases.
 Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy
 of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public
 should obtain the genuine, which is now sold under the pro-
 tection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words
 "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none is
 genuine. See Decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood,
 the "Times," July 16, 1864.
 Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.
 Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-
 street, London, W.C.

PAINS IN THE LIMBS.
INFLUENZA and RHEUMATISM.
BARCLAY'S (DR. BATEMAN'S) PECTORAL DROPS
 are held in high estimation,
 curing Pains in the Limbs and Joints, inducing gentle perspira-
 tion, and preventing fever.—Can be obtained of Barclay and
 Sons, 35, Farringdon-street, and of all respectable Druggists and
 Dealers in Patent Medicines, in bottles, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.,
 each. Ask for "Barclay's (Dr. Bateman's) Drops," and observe
 Name and Address on Government stamp affixed to each bottle.

SKIN DISEASES.
AKHURST'S GOLDEN LOTION, a safe and positive cure
 for Scurfy, Itch, Ringworm, Redness, Pimples, and all Skin
 Diseases. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.—Of all Chemists, and W.
 E. Akhurst and Co., 2, Lamb's Conduit-street, London.

LEA and PERRINS'
SAUCE.
 The "WORCESTERSHIRE,"
 pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only
 Good Sauce."
 Its use improves Appetite and Digestion.
 Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.
 Beware of Imitations, to avoid which, see
 the names
 Lea and Perrins on all bottles and labels.
 Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
 Agents: CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
 LONDON;
 and sold by all Dealers in Sauces,
 throughout the World.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION, 1872.—SEASON TICKETS now on SALE
 at the Royal Albert Hall Ticket Office, and at all the principal
 Agents. Admitting from May 1 to Sept. 30, 1872.
 1. To the Exhibition two hours before the Public.
 2. To Ceremonies and Private Views.
 3. To the Horticultural Gardens.
 4. To all Musical Promenades in the Gardens, exclusive of
 Flower Shows.
 5. To Musical Recitals in the Albert Hall.
 For a Gentleman, 22s.; for a Lady, or for a Youth under
 fifteen, 21s.
 HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Major-General, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
 renders the highest and most essential services
 to all sufferers from hereditary diseases, where the
 baneful poison displays itself in outward ulcerations, or in
 glandular enlargements.
 This Ointment soon soothes the affected part,
 by drawing out virulent matters.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
 EUSTON-ROAD, LONDON.
 Messrs. MORISON hereby inform the public that they have
 no connection with the College for its trade mark "a
 Lion," in imitation of the Lion which for many years been
 in front of the British College of Health, which was raised by
 a penny subscription in honour of James Morison, the Hygienist.
 The only trade mark on Morison's Medicines are the words
 "Morison's Universal Medicine," engraved on the Government
 stamp in white letters on a red ground, to counterfeit which is
 felony. (Signed) MORISON and Co.
 February, 1872.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 48
 Highgate.
 Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
 This Hospital depends entirely on voluntary support.
 The Committee very earnestly solicit CONTRIBUTIONS.
 Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Descom, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs.
 Herries. SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

THE RUPTURE SOCIETY.—Patron, his
 Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 This Society was established in the year 1804 for the purpose
 of supplying trusses to the necessitous classes.
 The number of patients assisted by the Society to Midsummer
 last was 57,037. Within the last three years more than 450
 letters have been sent to the clergy of the poorer districts in
 London for distribution among the parishioners.
 DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received
 by the bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, E.C.; the Collector,
 Mr. Geo. Henry Leah, Jun., 73, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,
 W.; and by the Secretary, at No. 27, Great James-street,
 Bedford-row, W.C.
 By order, WM. MORELEY TAYLER, Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC
 HOSPITAL, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, E.C.
 The great enlargement of the Hospital necessitates an urgent
 APPEAL to meet current expenses. Annual sub-
 scriptions are especially solicited.
 An average of 35,000 out-patients and 1000 in-patients received
 annually.
 T. MOUFORD, Secretary.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY
 COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—DONATIONS are most ur-
 gently NEEDED, to meet the current expenses of this Charity.
 Contributions will be thankfully received at the Hospital, by
 the Treasurer, Edward Enfield, Esq.; by the Secretary; and by
 Mr. J. W. Goodiff, Clerk to the Committee.
 Gower-street, September, 1871. H. J. KELLY, R. N., Secretary.

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS,
 REFUGES, &c.
 President—Earl of SHAFTESBURY.
 Treasurer—George Moore, Esq.
 Open all the year.—SPECIAL APPEAL.—A very earnest
 Appeal for Funds has become necessary to carry on the work of
 instruction and succour afforded by this institution.
 The year's statistics show 1300 children under instruction;
 227 placed out; a large attendance in the admission of 428 boys
 and women of character passed through the Refuge; 1245
 placed out; 47,000 persons attended the Ragged Church services,
 225 servants clothed and sent to domestic service. Altogether,
 60,000 persons benefited during the year, at a cost of £3000, con-
 tributed by voluntary contributors.
 DONATIONS thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs.
 Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Ransom and Co.,
 Pall-mall East; George Moore, Esq., Treasurer, Bow-church
 yard; or by Mr. Samuel Tawell, Hon. Sec., 17, Berners-street, W.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West
 Strand, W.C.—This Hospital provides accommodation for
 150 in-patients constantly, and affords relief to upwards of 4000
 cases of accident and emergency annually. CONTRIBUTIONS
 are earnestly solicited.
 HENRY WOODCOCK, Sec.

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES,
 Clapham-rise (Instituted 1861).
 Patroness—H.B.H. the Prince of WALES.
 Treasurers—George Moore, Esq.; Mr. Alderman Gibbons.
 Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.,
 51, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross.
 This Institution extends its operations to all parts of the
 United Kingdom. It provides for those afflicted with incurable
 disease a home for life, with every comfort and medical
 attendance.
 Patients are admitted and annuities of £20 are obtained by
 elections. No person under 20 years of age not of the pauper
 class is eligible.
 Full particulars and the necessary forms may be procured
 from the Secretary.
 DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly
 solicited.
 Offices, 73, Cheapside, E.C. EDWARD WEAVER, Sec.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for
CHILDREN, Ratcliffe-cross. Instituted 1863.
 Her Grace the Dowager-Duchess of Beaufort.
 Her Ladyship the Dowager-Marchioness of Lansdowne.
 Mrs. Edward Marjoribanks.
 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.
 The Right Honourable Lord Blythney.
 Chairman of the Board of Management, T. Scrutton, Esq.
 Treasurer—E. S. Norris, Esq.
 Bankers—The Alliance Bank, Bartholomew-lane; Messrs.
 Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Lumsdale, Fowler, Barnard,
 and Co., Cornhill.
 This Institution is supported entirely by voluntary contri-
 butions, possessing no endowment of any kind whatever. It
 extends its aid to the women and suffering children of the poor
 in the east end of London; none but children are admitted as
 in-patients, the women being treated as out-patients. No fee
 is charged, advice and medicine being supplied absolutely free.
 Since the opening of the Hospital in 1868, 14,343 have been
 treated, 13,106 of these being women out-patients and 1137
 children in-patients. The increasing demands upon the Charity
 averaging from 25 to 30 new applicants daily necessitate the
 building of a Hospital which shall bear some proportion to the
 requirements of those for whom the Committee are labouring
 to provide.
 Full particulars and the necessary forms for admission by
 subscribers and donors may be obtained from the Secretary at
 the Hospital.
 DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid are
 earnestly solicited.
 Cheques and money-orders may be made payable to
 ASHTON WEAVER, Secretary.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho-
 square (established 1842), for the Reception of Patients
 from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.
 CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of this
 National Charity, which is open and free to every poor and
 suffering woman in the land.
 Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Ransom,
 Bouverie, and Co. HENRY B. INGRAM, Secretary.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-
 road. Open to the sick poor without letters of recom-
 mendation. FUNDS urgently needed.
 JAMES S. BLYTH,